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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

PERSONALITIES IN PARLIAMENT.



value of truth, by bringing down well merited scorn on the heads of those by whom truth is wilfully outraged, we do not regret the space of time they occupy, though we certainly do lament that they should occur at all.

The greater part of the legislative sittings of this week has been consumed in—not discussions—but violent altercations, caused by recklessness of assertion on the part of a member of the House, unaccompanied by the ability to prove what was asserted. The questionings as to having made these assertions, the acknowledgment of having done so, and, with the acknowledgment, the repetition of the offensive charges, and the undertaking to support them, concluded the first part of the transaction. The next was the sudden abandonment, of the attempt to prove, and the disappearance from the House of the party making the charges, followed by a short discussion as to what was to be done under such unusual circumstances, ending in an adjournment of the matter, to give time for cooler reflection; and the last was the result of that consideration.

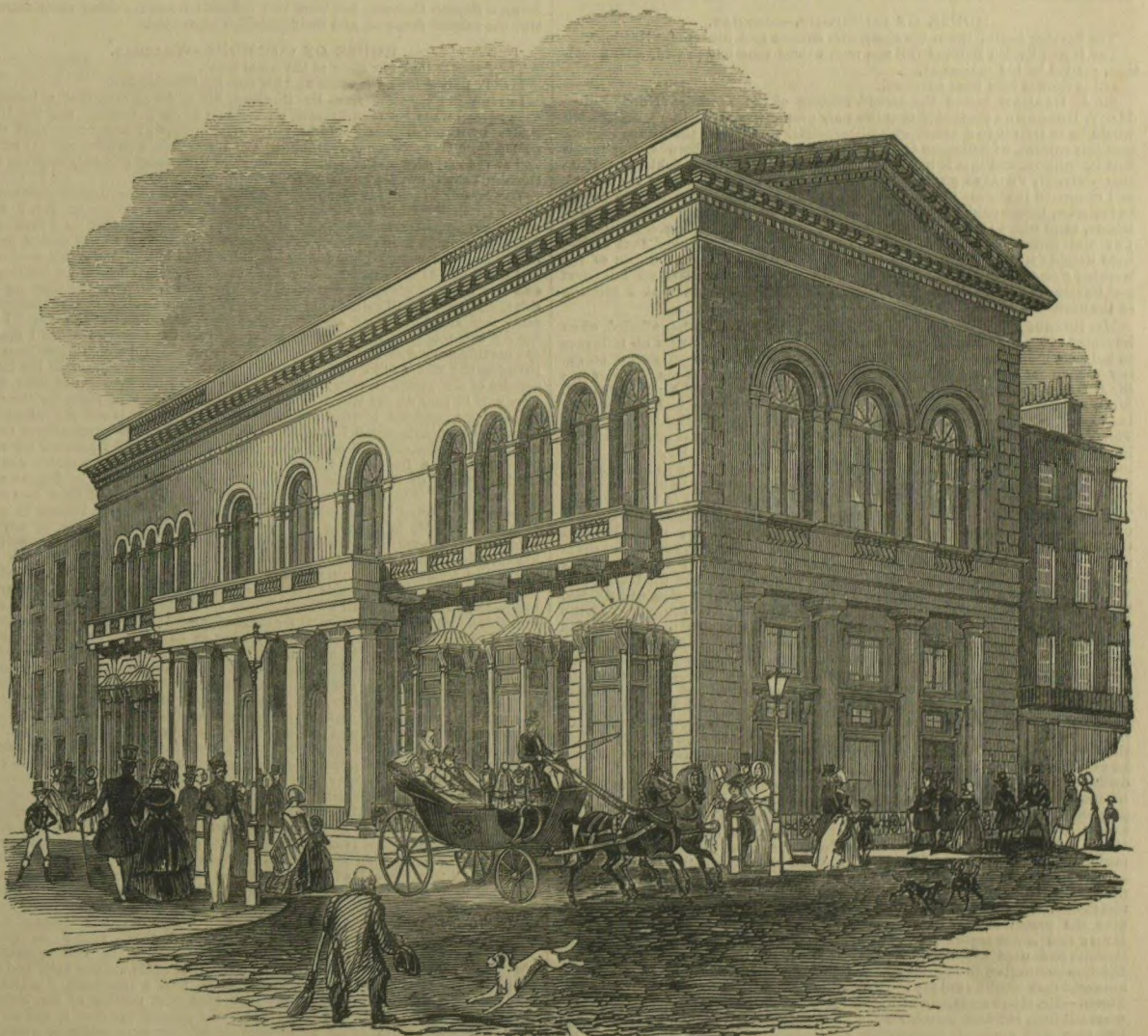
All this has occupied the time that might have been devoted to the business of the nation, might have been appropriated to the discussion of "measures," instead of "men;" and the recurrence of such interruptions to the progress of business is one of the most fruitful causes of what we have before treated as the "Delays of Legislation." But then, on the other hand, the character of public men is in some degree public property, and it is of no small importance that they should not be calumniated without cause; the least that can be demanded from an accuser is, that he should be prepared with proof of his accusation. In this, Mr. Ferrand has failed; he has recklessly charged men with absolute criminality; he has totally failed to prove his charges; and, as a public man, he may be considered as extinguished.

The lesson furnished by the public career of this gentleman—for we may speak of him as departed from public life—is an instructive one. He entered Parliament as one of the Conservative party, at the time when it placed a Ministry in power after a long absence from it: his first speeches were remarkable for their bold, uncompromising, "out and out," attacks on the manufacturing interest; they were loudly cheered and applauded by his party, and he became a sort of lion of the day; but it was for a brief space only; the same assertions that gained him applause for their boldness, were the cause of his being dropped by his first backers, as unsafe; the rejoinders of the accused parties were in many cases so complete and crushing, that the feeling which first hailed the advent of Mr. Ferrand as an able ally, cooled down into very equivocal and doubtful support. He might have continued in the House, tolerated, if not admired—a frequent, if not an influential speaker—had he not in an evil hour ventured to make distinct charges against Sir James Graham and Mr. Hogg, which, if he could have proved, would have expelled the latter from the House, and have subjected the former to an impeachment. He spoke what was undoubtedly his belief; but what will sometimes create a moral conviction, is frequently not sufficient to establish a legal proof. The House of Commons is an assembly that in personal matters will tolerate nothing vague or uncertain. On national, social, and political questions, the arguments and assertions are often vague and inconclusive enough—but once trench on personal character, the proofs of the assertions must be at hand, and must be incontrovertible, or all is lost—the charge fails, and the accuser himself is ruined. This has been the case with Mr. Ferrand; he is probably sincere—for hypocrisy displays more prudence than he has exhibited—but violent in his sincerity; and though his party looked on with tolerable complacency while his denunciations only fell on their opponents, it became quite a different matter when they were poured upon themselves. Their indifference was roused to action; the

Opposition, whom he had long since made his enemies, began the attack; the Ministerialists, whom he had latterly alienated, did not defend him; and he did not attempt to defend himself. If a man possessed the united powers of a Burke, a Pitt, and a Canning—though he spoke with the tongue of men and of angels—he could not stand up, isolated and unsupported, with the general feeling of a popular assembly against him. The unit must sink in the conflict with numbers; and so has Mr. Ferrand fallen. It will hardly take the public by surprise, and in political circles was long since foreseen and foretold.

Most heartily do we wish that these personal contests occurred less frequently. We have seen their increase of late with much regret. The affairs of the nation are urgent, and too little is done at most, not to make us lament anything that has the effect of making that little less. But we must always recollect that what is conducted by merely human agency will always be liable to human imperfections. Whatever may be said and written about the dignity of Legislatures, and the necessity of calmness and order in their discussions, it is not the less true that they are but assemblies of individuals, and must necessarily at times exhibit signs of the presence of individual passions. They are not abstractions, but realities. We foresee that there will be much idle talk and idler writing about the want of "dignity" of such displays of feeling as we have this week seen exhibited in the House of Commons. There are many who draw their notions of legis-

latures and assemblies from their schoolboy reading of Greece and Rome, of people we see only through the veil of history, which allows the great incidents to be visible, the pettinesses that accompanied those events being sunk, lost and perished; there were no means then of preserving and handing down every hasty word and impatient gesture of the actors on the scene. Judging modern things by an ancient standard, which, after all, is but an imaginary one, writers and speakers are too ready to accuse the legislative bodies of modern days and nations of a want of some undefined quality they call dignity. Did human and individual passion never invade the Roman Forum? The Gracchi were murdered in that "august" assembly, much as the Parisian mob massacred a President of the Revolutionary Convention; and as much as we have left of the Greek orators shows us that they "fulminated over Greece" of old in terms as personal as any that are used by Deputies, or Representatives, or Members of Congress at the present time. To much of the cant that is spoken about dignity and decorum, and so forth, we are therefore cal-
pous. Where a departure from the higher ground of public questions, to individual matters, vindicates a principle which is the life and soul of all popular discussion—truth—we cannot think that the time given to them is absolutely wasted, though the immediate consequences may only affect a Member for Knaresborough, a Member for Beverley, or even a Secretary for the Home Department.



ST. JAMES'S BAZAAR—EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE WORKS.

EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE WORKS AT THE ST. JAMES'S BAZAAR.

On Monday last the handsome and capacious building, in St. James's-street, known as "the St. James's Bazaar," was opened to the public for the exhibition of decorative works sent in, pursuant to notices issued in June, 1843, by her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts. The bazaar is well adapted for the purpose, forming one extensive saloon, nearly 200 feet long, by 49 wide. Along the centre is placed a screen, against the sides of which are ranged many specimens of carved work; whilst the painted glass and designs for ornamental pavement occupy respectively the positions afforded by the windows and walls of the building. Supernumerary articles, and such as have not strict reference to the conditions of the notices, are, by permission of the Commissioners, exhibited with the rest. The immediate object of this exhibition is to assist the Commissioners in the

selection of persons to be employed in the finishing and decoration of "the New Palace at Westminster," as the Houses of Parliament, now building, are somewhat inappropriately termed. The number of specimens in the catalogue is 170; and among the artists are several highly distinguished in their respective departments. There are upwards of 50 designs for the principal door of the House of Lords, of various degrees of merit, but in few instances presenting fine specimens of carving. Next are about 20 designs for stained glass windows, some of which entitle our artists to higher rank in glass-staining than our continental neighbours are ready to admit: there are perfect windows, but there are other specimens, in the catalogue, which are portions of the respective designs. The remaining items are designs for pavements, metal castings, decorative painting, inlaid flooring, &c. The pavements are by Chamberlain, of Worcester; Minton and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent; and Singer and Co., Vauxhall. One of the most noticeable items is a specimen of encaustic painting on Keene's cement, by

Mr. F. Sang. Another striking novelty is Mr. Owen Jones's plan for the principal floors of the Houses of Parliament, drawn upon a scale of 3 inches to 10 feet; in which it is proposed that the halls and galleries be paved with British marbles, of which there are specimens from Derbyshire and Staffordshire: the corridors are to be floored with encaustic tiles and porcelain mosaics; and other portions with asphalt; throughout Mr. Jones's design, the geometrical combinations are very beautiful, and the colours extremely gorgeous.

One of the most complete designs is No. 78, for the decoration of the Queen's Robing-room; by Mr. Richard Poppell Pullan. This design exhibits the style of decoration of the 15th century applied to an entire apartment, and is, for the most part, based on the suggestions thrown out in Mr. Barry's report. The apartment, 38 feet by 35 feet, has been so arranged that the whole would present an historical series of royal pedigrees, statues of celebrated sovereigns, and paintings of remarkable events, from the time of William I. to that of her present Majesty. One side of the room is shown, divided into five compartments, by elaborately carved oak niches occupied by white marble statues. These compartments are alternately filled by pedigrees on a gold diapered ground, and pictures of events in which the sovereign has taken a personal part, within a scarlet border. A rich scroll cornice, on a gold ground, runs round the room, with the monogram of the word Anglia in the centre; and labels, with the names of the Patron Saints of England, St. George and St. Edward. Angels are introduced at intervals, bearing their shields. The ceiling is to be framed in square panels, with bosses at the intersections, scarlet and gold, with the bearings of the House of Brunswick. A low seat is shown round the room, which, together with the wall, framing, and other wood-work, may be of carved oak, relieved with colours and gilding.

Altogether, this exhibition is creditable to the taste of our decorative artists; but it is, we trust, the *avant courier* of better things.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.

Our information from Portugal is up to the 17th instant. Almeida continues in the possession of Bomfim, and no serious impression evidently has been made on it by bombardment, as orders appear to have been issued to proceed immediately to the storming of the place. The result of any attempt by assault is very doubtful. The Portuguese, like the Turks, though not deficient in bravery, are proverbially noted for their efficiency behind stone walls, and one Portuguese behind the walls of Almeida may be set down as fully equal to three of his countrymen on the outside. The forces under the Queen's generals are not much more than three times the number of those at Bomfim's disposal. There have been a number of persons arrested in the vicinity of Lisbon, taken in the act of leaving the city with a view of proceeding to Santarem, to get up a *pronunciamento*. At Lamego disturbances are said to have taken place, and a guerilla to have been established there.

WEST INDIES.

We have received a file of West India journals, containing intelligence from Jamaica to the 24th ultimo, Barbadoes March 20, and Guiana March 19, brought by the Trent mail-packet, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning at half-past twelve a.m. She brings forty-seven passengers, and has had a tolerable passage. The Trent also brings 639 dollars, 318 ounces of silver, 2 ounces gold dust, and 1186 doubloons.

There is little news from Barbadoes, but the little is good. The weather had changed, rain had fallen, and the hopes of the planters had brightened.

A vessel had arrived at Falmouth with ice, and that article is on sale at that place at 3d per lb.

In consequence of the severe and long-continued drought, the inhabitants of some districts have suffered from want of food and water. From Manchester we learn from a letter now before us, that what was scarcity in the month of January has become a degree of want approaching to famine. Fortunately, flour, meal, and other descriptions of American produce have been plentiful and cheap in the principal towns, and have rendered their inhabitants independent of the supply of indigenous articles of food. For water, persons in some parts of the island have had to travel miles, and stock to be driven considerable distances.

The Planters' Bank of Jamaica has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the half-year's transactions to the 31st of December last, and carried £2093 15s. 1d. to the reserved fund. This establishment has been returning 10 per cent. per annum to its shareholders for some time past.

Several fires have occurred—one at Garbrand Hall estate, in St. Thomas-in-the-East, which destroyed the Great House, or Proprietor's residence, when proprietors used to reside in the island; and two in St. Andrew's, by which a cane piece and eight negro houses and 120 acres of grass were destroyed. These fires were accidental.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships met at the usual hour. Several petitions were presented. Lord CAMPBELL, at the request of Lord BROUGHAM, postponed the second reading of his Debtors and Creditors Bill to next Monday week. The Marquis of NORMANBY stated that he had been satisfied by the Noble President of the Board of Control upon the subject of the Gwalior papers—an additional one of which was laid on the table by the Duke of Buccleuch.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker having taken the chair, Mr. Bristoe took his seat for Hastings. The North British Railway Bill was read a third time and passed, after a division, carried by 102 against 23. Other railway bills were advanced.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved the second reading of the Factories (No. 2) Bill.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE contended that the only proper way of dealing with this bill would be to refer it to a select committee.—Mr. ROSS said that, upon looking into this subject, he had come to the conclusion that he had been wrong in his first impression, and that it would be his duty to oppose Lord Ashley's restriction.—Mr. M. PHILLIPS gave credit to Mr. ROSS for the manliness of his avowal, and cautioned the house that if they thus meddled with the regulation of labour in factories, they would soon be called on to make regulations for other kinds of labour, as to which they would find it very difficult to draw a line.—Mr. HINDLEY was favourable to Lord Ashley's principle, and complained that he had been unfairly treated out of doors.—Mr. FERRAND said, that on the side of the working classes were truth and justice; on the side of the masters, falsehood and injustice. He challenged the masters to face the operatives at a meeting in the open air.

Mr. ROEBUCK desired to know to whom Mr. Ferrand had lately alluded, when he stated at a public meeting that a Minister of the Crown had used his influence to induce a public officer to put forth a false statement for the purpose of crushing a member of the house?—Mr. FERRAND answered, that the Minister was Sir J. Graham, that the member was himself, and that the public officer was Mr. Mott, the Poor-law Commissioner.—Mr. ROEBUCK again rose, and was proceeding to denounce the charge against Sir James Graham as scandalous, when Mr. Ferrand interrupted him.—Mr. FERRAND: "I do not know what the hon. and learned member means by using such language to me."—Mr. ROEBUCK: "My meaning is very plain."—Mr. FERRAND: "Then I tell him he shall not school me. I say that he has used language towards me unbecoming to him as a member of this house, and as a gentleman." (Cheers, and loud cries of "Order!")—The SPEAKER intimated to the hon. member that he was violating the order of debate.—Mr. FERRAND would bow to the Speaker's authority; but he believed that he had a right to say that the hon. and learned member had acted in a manner unbecoming his position in that house, as a member of it, in the words he had used in reference to himself. (Hear.) The words he had used were, that the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department, had taken steps to procure a false report for the purpose of crushing him. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")—Sir J. GRAHAM must confess, that until the last words fell from the hon. member, he felt great indifference both about the charges alleged to have been made, and about the discussion itself, until in the presence of the house, and deliberately, the hon. member had asserted that which he should have thought would hardly have been asserted by him anywhere, much less in his presence (Loud cheers.) The hon. member had stated that he had used his official power to obtain a false report. He did not think it worth while to move that the words should be taken down.—(Hear, hear)—though that was the regular course. But the hon. member had stated distinctly, and after some deliberation, for at first he evaded answering the question, and the question was repeated—and having deliberated, the hon. member said he was prepared to assert that he (Sir J. Graham) had used his official power and influence to obtain a false report for the purpose of crushing him in that house. He admitted that the member alluded to was himself, and that Mr. Mott was the party who furnished the report. (Hear.) It was impossible, considering the place where this assertion was now made, and the position which he held by favour of her Majesty—(Hear, hear)—and considering the assertion was made deliberately, he was quite sure the hon. member, as well as himself, would feel that it was impossible the matter could rest there.—(Loud cheers)—and he hoped that the hon. gentleman was prepared to take the proper course to substantiate so grave a charge. (Cheering.)—Mr. HUME said it was reported also to have been stated by Mr. Ferrand, that Sir J. Graham had used his official influence with the chairman of the Nottingham Election Committee, to warp his decision respecting that election.—Mr. FERRAND answered that what he did say had been correctly represented in the report of *The Times*.—Mr. HOGG arose, and with great indignation said he might have disregarded what fell from the hon. member when he was itinerating the country and assailing men with wholesale vituperative calumnies—but when the hon. member stated in his place in Parliament, that he (Mr. Hogg), a sworn officer of the crown, in the discharge of his public duty, had been influenced by a minister of the crown, grossly to abandon that public duty, to disregard his oath, and to give a verdict for a vile purpose against the weight of evidence, it was impossible for him any longer to treat it with indifference and contempt. And he called on the hon. member to substantiate his charge. No; he did not even want him to substantiate his charge, but he called on him to rise in his place, and to leave on the minds of that house, a doubt, or the slightest suspicion, that he, in the discharge of his public duty, had been influenced by dishonourable motives, and if the hon. member could raise such a doubt or suspicion, then let him (Mr. Hogg) be covered with merited obloquy, and depart from that house, in which he would no longer be worthy to sit, of whose deliberations he would no longer be worthy to partake. But if the hon. gentleman failed to satisfy the house that he had grounds for doubting his (Mr. Hogg's) honour and integrity, then let the hon. member himself be branded as the assessor of false, foul calumnies—let him stand convicted as such before the house and the country, and it would be then

for himself to consider whether he was worthy any longer to sit in that assembly or to communicate with gentlemen.—Mr. FERRAND said, when he uttered the language which the hon. member had just brought before the house, he was alluding to the feeling of the house on that occasion, and he said that when the hon. member was higgling and hugging.—Mr. HOGG: That was not the part I complained of, but your saying that the Government influenced me.—Mr. FERRAND: The hon. member was, he believed, labouring under some mistake. When he used the language he did not say anything of the kind. Had the hon. members for Bath and Montrose given him notice of their intention to put these questions, he would have had the newspapers with him to refer to, the absence of which did not give him a fair opportunity of defending himself. (Hear.) An attempt had been made to intimidate him that night, and that by men who did not dare to meet him on the hustings. (Derisive shouts from the League members.) Yes, they dared not. They were jealous of the unanimous feeling of affection shown to him by the working classes of the north (Oh, oh, oh)—men whom they had deceived for years (Oh, oh, oh)—men who had now cast them off. And did they think they would crush him? They could not do it. (Oh, oh.) He had a conscience void of offence, and he would abide by what he had uttered either out of the house or in it. (Hear, hear.) Sir J. GRAHAM said: Well, they had the hon. gentleman tolerably pledged to one fact, let them have no higgling or haggling excuses for to-morrow. He would appeal to the generosity and fairness of both sides of the house, that it was expedient that the hon. gentleman should come down to-morrow prepared with specific charges against him, not only as a minister of the Crown, but as a member of that house, whose honour the hon. gentleman had impeached, and whose official character he had impugned. He called on the hon. member, or rather on the house, to compel the hon. member to be specific in his allegations—to prefer them in a tangible shape, and he challenged the hon. gentleman to any inquiry before any tribunal—before any committee of that house—and let the hon. gentleman appoint his own committee, and he would not challenge the name of any honourable member to serve on it. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. FERRAND acceded to the challenge, and Mr. HOGG promised to come armed with his defence with documents.—Lord J. RUSSELL thought the precise words used by Mr. Ferrand were of little consequence: the question was, whether it had been in substance truly imputed to Mr. Hogg that he had betrayed his duty as chairman of an election committee, and whether it was in substance truly imputed to a minister of the crown that he had made a dishonest use of his official authority.

Sir R. PEEL, in reference to a report of his having said something about a conflict between Christianity and the Government on the factory bill, denied altogether that he had ever said anything of the kind: what he had said on the occasion when he was supposed to have uttered this passage was, that he believed the further reflection of members was likely to increase the numbers of those who would support the view of the Government.—The factory bill was then read a second time.

Dr. NICHOLL moved the second reading of the ecclesiastical courts bill.—Sir GEORGE GREY objected to it, as leaving untouched the great evils of the ecclesiastical courts, and moved its second reading that day six months.—After some discussion the house divided, when there appeared—

Against the amendment	158
For it	59
Majority	99

Mr. DUNCOMBE then charged Sir R. Peel with inconsistency in bringing forward this measure. He could not, he said, understand how the right honourable baronet could reconcile the bill before the house with his assertion that, "So help him God, it was an honest measure." In his (Mr. Duncombe's) opinion, so help him God it was one of the grossest jobs ever perpetrated.—Sir R. PEEL defended his consistency by asserting that he had given up last year's bill because it was inexpedient to encounter the opposition it would be sure to meet this year, although he still believed last year's bill to be the better measure.—The bill was read a second time, and ordered for commitment on Monday next.

The County Courts Bills were committed *pro forma* to admit of amendments.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the holding of vestries in churches.

The house adjourned at a quarter-past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

A number of petitions were presented against the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. A great many petitions were also presented from different parts of Ireland against the Dissenters' chapels bill; and a few were presented in its favour.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in answer to a question from the Marquis of Clanricarde, said that Government would shortly receive a report from the Poor-law Commissioners of Ireland in respect to the subject of the poor-law there; and if any noble lords wished for inquiry, after that report was received, no opposition to such inquiry would be offered by the Government; but he thought they ought to have the report in question before them first.

The Marquis of NORMANBY having put questions as to the reasons for which certain parties had been set aside from the jury in the case of the Queen v. Henlon and others, tried at the last Assizes at Monaghan, Lord WHARNCLEFFE went into the cases of the parties in question *seriatim*, contending that the Crown Solicitor had not in any one instance excluded a party on account of his being a Roman Catholic, but from very different reasons.—After some conversation the subject dropped, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. Mr. T. Baring took the oaths and his seat for Huntingdon. In reply to a question from Dr. Bowring, Sir R. PEEL said that a treaty had been agreed upon between Prussia, on the part of the Zollverein, and the United States, by which articles would be mutually admitted at lower rates than if imported from this and other countries. The treaty was, however, not yet ratified, and as the majority of the Senate in America were most probably opposed to it, the result could not yet be ascertained.

The house, which was very full, in anticipation of the expected explanations, had its impatience at last gratified by the SPEAKER calling on Mr. Ferrand, who, however, after raising great expectation by commencing in a loud, sonorous, determined tone of voice, as if he were prepared for a long speech, excited long-continued shouts of laughter by the sudden abruptness of his conclusion, and his precipitate retirement from the house. It was long before the laughter and the derisive cheering subsided, breaking out from time to time on both sides, and defying all calls to order. Mr. Ferrand's speech was so ludicrously pithy and short, that we give it here entire.—Mr. FERRAND said: "I have during this morning minutely examined into all the speeches which I made in the manufacturing districts during the Easter recess, and which have been published in the *Times* newspaper. I have paid particular attention to the leading articles of the *Times*, in which are certain extracts from speeches of mine, which were said to bear on the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the learned member for Beverley. It is not my intention to retract one syllable which I used in those speeches, nor to extenuate or explain away a single sentence. When I made use of the language, I asserted the sacred prerogative of a free-born Englishman, and I expressed my opinion upon the public conduct of two public officers. Sir, I defy this house to deprive me of that privilege. The opinion which I formed of the conduct of those two public officers is supported by the public press of the country, and is backed by public opinion. But if, in making use of those expressions, I have in any way wounded the personal honour of any member of this house—(here the honourable gentleman was interrupted by loud ironical cheers). Sir, the party spirit and unmanly bearing which was exhibited towards me last night, and which has burst forth at this instant, should remind those honourable gentlemen—and I am sure I shall be backed with the feeling of Englishmen at large—that this house is the last tribunal for them to appeal to."—Here the hon. gentleman took up his hat, bowed to the Speaker as he passed, and left the house. This movement took all who noticed it by surprise. As a long statement was expected from him, those who had not seen his movement thought, at first, that he was only pausing in his address. At length, after a silence of a few seconds, Sir JAMES GRAHAM rose to reply, but as he was laying his hat on the table he was met with such a loud, uproarious, general burst of laughter from all parts of the house, as never was, and never will be, surpassed in that assembly. The right hon. baronet looked round for the cause of the laughter, and ascertaining it, joined in the general mirth, and resumed his seat. The laughter and confusion continued for a minute or two; and when it was about to subside, it seemed to be renewed by Mr. Borthwick rising from the seat which he had occupied on the bench below that on which Mr. Ferrand had sat, and going up to a occupying the very place which the latter gentleman had just quitted, and then rising to address the house from it. The laughter, uproar, and confusion that followed, were indescribable. A contention afterwards arose between Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Borthwick, as to who should address the house. At last, the general call being in favour of Mr. Hogg, he rose and said he claimed, not the protection but the justice of the house. In this respect he had a stronger claim even than Sir James Graham, for though he, as a Minister of the Crown, had a right to protection, still Mr. Hogg thought that, acting as he did, as the sworn servant of the house, and assailed in that capacity, it devolved on the house to investigate the allegation made against him, and either to visit him with merited punishment, or to pass a resolution declaring the accusation false and calumnious. He then read that portion of Mr. Ferrand's reported speech which contains the charge, and pointed out that it was no question of a difference of opinion, as to whether his law were right or wrong, but the distinct allegation that he was actuated by impure motives. Those more conversant with the usages of the house might suggest what course should be adopted for vindicating his honour, and stigmatising those who had cast upon him so foul an imputation. In a public journal of that morning (*the Times*) there was contained a base insinuation, as false as the other. It was, that while he was acting as chairman of the Nottingham election committee, he had asked for some official appointment. To this he gave a reiterated and emphatic denial, and sat down amid great cheering from all sides of the house.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM intimated that the manner in which Mr. Ferrand had fled—literally running away from both his accusations—disposed him to leave the matter where it was. But as the honour of every member, all of whom were regarded as "honourable," was in the hands of the house, it was for it to determine what course it should adopt.—Sir ROBERT PEEL said that it was a matter of choice for the house either to treat the matter with ridicule or seriously. If the latter, then he suggested that they should adjourn the debate, in order to afford time to look into precedents; for they might incautiously establish one which might here-

after he abused by the power of a majority. For himself, he thought the whole affair had no parallel since the day when the conjuror advertised that he would compress himself into a quart bottle, and at the appointed time suddenly disappeared.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that as Mr. Ferrand had neither withdrawn nor retracted his accusations, and had fled from their proof, it was important to determine what course should be adopted. As Mr. Hogg had claimed the protection of the house, he, for one, was quite prepared to vote for a resolution, declaring the charge against him to be false and calumnious. The case, as respected Sir James Graham, would differ in point of form, as he had not claimed the protection of the house. If they left the matter where it now was, they would be liable to the imputation of being indifferent to their character in the eyes of the country.—Lord STANLEY concurred in opinion that the debate should be adjourned, for there was no precedent to such a case. There was not an individual member who did not believe, not merely in the utter groundlessness of the charges, but that Mr. Ferrand knew, when he made them, that they were utterly incapable of proof. He came down with an air of boldness, as if he were about to substantiate his charges, and at the first breaking out of natural indignation, declared that he would not submit to the jurisdiction of the house, or retract his gross and libellous imputations. The matter was in the hands of the house, and did not depend on the fact that any one member had claimed its protection. Time should be taken for reflection as to the course to be pursued.—The SPEAKER, who was appealed to, advised all discussion to be dropped, and that the course pursued in Mr. O'CONNELL's case should be adopted, which was to read the accusation, and Mr. Ferrand's admission of it, at the table of the house, and then to proceed according to pleasure.—After a few words from Mr. BLACKSTONE and Sir R. H. INGLIS, the debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

Mr. BORTHWICK then rose to move an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to afford to Parliament, in all matters ecclesiastical, the advice and assistance of the clergy in convocation assembled, according to the constitution and the ancient usage of the realm. While the hon. member was yet speaking, however, the house was counted, and there not being forty members present, immediately adjourned.

[The scene in the house at the moment of Mr. Ferrand's precipitate exit was one of the most tumultuous and exciting that has occurred within the walls of Parliament for many years. The hon. member after leaving the house walked at a slow pace towards Parliament-street, with his hat slouched over his eyes, as if in a fit of very deep abstraction. When he reached the corner of Bridge-street, he appeared to recognise an old pensioner on his bounty—the sweeper, or, in more polite language, the "incumbent" of the crossing—to whom he gave the usual *douceur* and hurriedly passed on.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Sir J. GRAHAM introduced the case of privilege, by moving that the passages in the speeches of Mr. Ferrand, containing the two charges against the Home Secretary and Mr. Hogg should be read by the clerk at the table. This having been done.—The SPEAKER inquired if the member for Knaresborough was in his place?—No answer having been returned, Sir R. PEEL rose, to tender his respectful advice to the house, as to the course which should be adopted. He had referred to the three cases in recent times, analogous to the present one—that of the complaint of Lord Maidstone against Mr. O'Connell, of Mr. Sheil against Mr. Hill, in the case of "Who's the traitor?" and that of Mr. Blackstone, who, when he was chairman of an election committee, was accused of corruption. The result of his consideration was, that the house should proceed with a strict adherence to all established formalities. Mr. Ferrand had admitted the correctness of the report of his speeches containing the charges; but strict justice required that no advantage should be taken of these admissions. He would give him the opportunity of once more unreservedly acknowledging or denying the accuracy of his reported charges; and if he admitted their accuracy, to allow him the privilege of attempting their proof before a select committee. He would, therefore, move that the complaint be taken into consideration on Friday next; and if that were affirmed, to follow it with another—that Mr. Ferrand be required to attend in his place on that occasion.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL approved of this course.—Mr. FRENCH protested against it. The accuracy of the reports was questionable, though he admitted Mr. Ferrand was unfortunate in not having a better command of his tongue.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE did not approve of any round-about method of procedure. Why not appoint a committee at once? Had he been placed in Mr. Ferrand's position, he would have demurred to the right of any member to question him as to what he had said elsewhere, and would have offered him any satisfaction, in the house or out of it. But if Mr. Ferrand could not sustain his accusations, the more manly course would have been to acknowledge his error.—Mr. DISRAELI next rose, and made a speech, the points and the manner of which told on the house, and kept members in fits of laughter, intermixed with much cheering. As a member of the Nottingham election committee he bore testimony to the fairness of Mr. Hogg, as its chairman. But he thought that the course which Mr. Hogg should have adopted, should have been to select a gentleman of good temper and fairness to communicate with Mr. Ferrand on the subject of his allegation against him, and thus obtain gentlemanly satisfaction. This did not necessarily imply a resort to Wimbledon-common and pistols, for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the result was otherwise. Mr. Ferrand had not received fair play, for Mr. Roebuck, without providing that "golden bribe" which the social spirit allows to all who may have made an intemperate speech, and acting in his voluntary capacity of "public accuser," introduced the subject without the courtesy of a previous notice. But were they to constitute themselves a court of honour on every occasion of this kind? Did the house hoot or howl down Sir Robert Peel when he accused Mr. Cobden of making speeches inciting to assassination? No; they shrunk before it in a way that did little credit to their spirit. He had not time to read every speech that was spoken even in that house, far less those made in the country during vacation; but when he heard the extracts from Mr. Ferrand's speech read by their learned clerk with unusual powers of elocution (great laughter), he was astonished at the weakness of the case. It appeared to him that the fervour and furor with which Mr. Ferrand assailed Mr. Cobden in the house, had quite forsaken him when he attacked Mr. Hogg in the provinces. Good God! it was to come to this! that a man might not freely express his opinion, even if it were roughly spoken, without bringing down upon him the formal censure of the house? All that he could gather of the nature of the charge made against Sir James Graham, was a confused story about an assistant commissioner, a report, a box, and a green table; and was this a matter for a great statesman to notice? Sir Robert Peel, with his extraordinary memory and powers of research, placed the matter in its true light when he compared it with the case of the bottle conjuror. But Lord Stanley, who followed him, and whose own speeches were not so distinguished by amenity of expression, took a very different course. He first destroyed Mr. Ferrand, and his own position afterwards. The noble lord was the Prince Rupert to the Parliamentary army; his valour did not always serve his own cause. It was laid down, that a gentleman may tell lies on the hustings, but not in the House of Commons. He differed from this opinion, for he thought that not only no lies should be told, but even no pledges should be made on the hustings which there was no intention of redeeming. If, therefore, there were any member who had denounced the Poor-law on the hustings, and afterwards voted for it in the house, let him move a vote of censure against him for denouncing such conduct as corrupt. Sir Robert Walpole—as great, though not a greater "Sir Robert" than the present—had declared, in the case of Sacheverel, that he was tired of roasting a person. Let them imitate the example, and allow the matter to drop, satisfied that Mr. Ferrand had received a great moral lesson, which might make him hereafter almost as cautious on the hustings as in the House of Commons.—Captain BEZZLEY would have been satisfied to have treated the matter with silent contempt, but he reminded the party which had cheered Mr. Ferrand on his unenviable notoriety, that they were answerable for the present proceedings. The case was like that of the dog which broke his chain, and then worried his master.—Lord JOHN MANNERS had been prepared to meet a vote of censure, had it been proposed, with the "previous question." He thought the present motion as suitable for doing so, and accordingly moved it.—Mr. SMYTH seconded the amendment in a somewhat singular speech, in which he talked of "points of belief," the "Diogenes" of Bath, and the "Alexander" of Tamworth.—After some observations from Sir R. H. INGLIS, Mr. ROEBUCK, who was loudly called for, brought back the house to the actual nature of the charges under their consideration, and which it was proposed they should evade by the cowardly expedient of the "previous question." It was the duty of the house to ascertain if there were any truth in the allegation of corrupt conduct in a Minister of the Crown. Mr. Ferrand had reiterated his charges, and had fled from their proof; and was it an unjust thing to offer him another opportunity of affirmation or retraction? The proposition of Mr. Disraeli to apologise or explain to a duel, as the alternative of a refusal of Mr. Ferrand to apologise or explain to Mr. Hogg; and, after all that they had recently heard of the horrors of duelling, Lord John Manners had lent his sanction to the proposition. The house was bound to follow up the matter.—Mr. SMYTH rose, and accused Mr. Roebuck of imputing to Mr. Disraeli that he was actuated by feelings of political disappointment; but loud cries of "chair," and the interposition of the Speaker, stopped the further progress of this fresh ground of quarrel.—Lord HOWICK was inclined to adopt that view of the case, which would contemptuously allow the matter to drop, thereby showing their utter disbelief of the accusations. If the opinion of the public went with them, a vote of censure was unnecessary; if it did not, it was useless, while the precedent would be established of noticing every case in which a member of the house might think his honour impeached by groundless charges. Were they still further to waste their time, on Friday next, when grave matters were set down for deliberation, by fresh discussions on this most trumpery case?—Mr. HUME gave his reasons for considering that all who voted for the "previous question" would lend a sanction to the accusations.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM pointed out how the matter actually stood. The accusations had been brought under the notice of the house, and both he and Mr. Hogg had then felt it their duty to bring them forward in a formal manner. But having himself often said things which he regretted, and had wished to retract, he would be quite satisfied if Mr. Ferrand would attend in his place on Friday, and express his regret for having spoken in a way which he could not sustain. If he did so, all recollection of the charge would be effaced from his mind.—Mr. HOGG would also be quite satisfied if Mr. Ferrand would adopt the suggestion, and in that case would also forgive and forget.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL approved of this prospect of an amicable termination of the affair; and Lord JOHN MANNERS withdrew his amendment, protesting against the imputation that he approved of duelling.—The original motion for the attendance of Mr. Ferrand, &c., was then put and carried.

The house afterwards proceeded to the regular business, taking the County

Coroners Bill, which stood for further consideration; but Mr. HUME pertinaciously opposed a certain proposed addition of "three-pence" per mile, which has already been a matter of much debate, and in the thin state of the house the managers of the bill were compelled to postpone its further consideration.

Mr. FRENCH next rose, in a house of about twenty members, to call attention to the Dublin jury lists, but the thread of his discourse was nipped by the fatal counting of the house, which, by previous agreement, adjourned till Friday.

The house at its rising adjourned over until Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. The Disenters' chapel bill was read a second time *pro forma*, and ordered to be committed on that day week.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the venerable Thomas Clarkson, with regard to slave labour as connected with the growth of sugar, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord PORTMAN moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenants Compensation Bill.—Lord BEAUMONT moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord REDFERN seconded the amendment.—The house divided, when there appeared—

For the Second Reading	27
For the Amendment	19
Majority	—8

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker having taken the chair, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Horsham.

On the order of the day that the report of the committee upon the Leeds and Bradford Railway Bill be further considered, Mr. HARDY moved the re-commitment of the bill, which, after some discussion, was carried by a majority of 158 to 56.

On the motion of Mr. P. HOWARD, the Newquay Harbour and Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Sir H. DOUGLAS, the Lords' amendments to the Liverpool Gas Bill were agreed to.

Mr. MACAULAY said he wished to put a question to the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government. He wished to ask him whether it was true, as had been reported, that her Majesty's Government had recalled Lord Ellenborough from the Government of India?—Sir R. PEEL said.—In answer to the question which has been put to me by the right hon. gentleman, I beg to state that on Wednesday last her Majesty's Government received a communication from the Court of Directors, that they had exercised the power which the law gives them, to recall, at their will and pleasure, the Governor-General of India. (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.)—Mr. MACAULAY said, that under those circumstances, he need scarcely say, that it was not his intention to bring forward on Tuesday week the motion of which he had given notice respecting the late events in Gwalior. He would reserve the right of bringing that subject under the notice of the house hereafter, but as the administration of Lord Ellenborough had terminated, he could not suppose that the public interests would be exposed to the smallest risk, from the postponement of the discussion; and it would be more satisfactory to his own feelings, and it would clearly be more agreeable to justice, that no charge should be made against that noble lord, until he was able to attend in the other house to vindicate his character. (Cheers from both sides.)

The house at this period of the evening was exceedingly crowded, owing, no doubt, to the great anxiety which prevailed to know the issue of Mr. Ferrand's contumacy in refusing to make any concession or apology with regard to the charges brought by him against Sir James Graham and Mr. Hogg. The personal business of the evening was opened by Mr. ROEBUCK, who complained of Mr. Smythe, the honourable member for Canterbury, having sent him a challenge for some words which he had spoken a few nights since, in retorting on the hon. member who had called him a rebel to his Queen and the friend of Papineau. The letter was then handed in and read by the clerk at the table.

Travellers' Club, —April, 1844.

Sir,—I cannot determine from the newspaper report, if your speech in the House of Commons last night, nor from what I understood when I heard it, whether to me personally you meant to apply the words "dishonourable motives." If so, I beg to refer you to a letter which I addressed to my constituents, dated—July, 1843, in which was this passage:—"That as I never asked a favour of Sir Robert Peel or of his Government, I could not have been actuated by any disappointment of obligation in voting against them." Now I call upon you to state that you did not mean to apply these words to me; and if you did so either to retract them or to refer to a friend with whom my friend, Captain Garrett, may communicate. (Signed) G. SMYTHE.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the letter had been handed to him by Captain Garrett, to whom he gave answer that Mr. Smythe should hear from him, but only in the House of Commons.—Mr. SMYTHE said the hon. and learned member for Bath, true to his practice, had taken one hon. member by surprise, because the answer given to him (Mr. Smythe) by the gentleman he had sent to the hon. and learned member for Bath was not that which the hon. and learned member for Bath had just reported to the house. The answer given by the hon. and learned member for Bath to the gentleman sent to him was this—"He shall hear of this." His (Mr. Smythe's) friend had replied that he must have "a definite answer," to which the hon. and learned member for Bath had rejoined, "He would send an answer." From that hour he (Mr. Smythe) had been expecting an answer. When he understood that the hon. and learned member had undertaken to bring the matter before the house, he expected that he would have done it in a speech somewhat similar to those he was in the habit of making—a speech full of those aspersions he was in the habit of throwing out. But as the hon. and learned member had not done so, it only remained for him most humbly and respectfully to apologise to the house, if he had done anything which involved a breach of its order and privileges. (Loud cheers.) Sir R. PEEL said, according to the course usually taken in such cases, it would be necessary that both hon. gentlemen should give an assurance, which they would have no difficulty in giving, that this matter should not go further.—Mr. ROEBUCK objected to comply with this, because this would pre-suppose that he intended to pursue that course. (Laughter.)—Sir R. PEEL said, that assurance clearly exempted the hon. and learned gentleman from any suspicion of intending to do so. (Hear, hear.)—The SPEAKER: It now only remains for me to discharge my duty by calling on Mr. Smythe to give the house his assurance that he will not take any hostile proceedings.—Mr. SMYTHE: The thing is perfectly absurd. (Laughter.) If the hon. and learned member chooses to bring the matter before the house, and then says I am not one to bring matters to extremities, thereby insinuating that I am the person (laughter), and throwing the odium of the position on me, it is perfectly absurd, because you must remember the position in which the hon. gentleman places me. If the hon. and Learned Gentleman is willing to state, that he has taken the initiative in this matter, because he is the most difficult man in the world to deal with—(laughter, and cries of Order, order)—because he has engaged in some half dozen affairs of this kind.—(Loud cries of Order, order—Chair, chair.)—The SPEAKER: The Hon. Gentleman must see that his conduct was not respectful to the House.—He had been asked not to engage in hostile proceedings; and he (the Speaker) now requested that he would answer that call.—Mr. SMYTHE: Then I will do so in one word. As it is impossible to determine whether the Hon. and Learned Gentleman is only here in this House as a Member of Parliament, I beg in the most full and unreserved manner to apologise for any breach of formulas or forms of the House of which I may have been guilty. I have no more to say, excepting that this matter will not go further.

On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, the order of the day for proceeding with the matter of the complaint of the hon. and learned gentleman the member for Beverley, and the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, was read.—The SPEAKER: Is William Busfield Ferrand, Esq., in his place?—Mr. Ferrand rose and bowed.—The clerk at the table then read the report of Mr. Ferrand's speech.—Mr. FERRAND then rose and apologised to the house for having taken up so much of its time, by his having inadvertently answered Mr. Roebuck's question on a former evening instead of treating it as it deserved, and as had been suggested by the hon. member for Finsbury. He then gave a brief history of the proceedings from the commencement, and having again admitted that the report of the speech made by him at Leeds, which appeared in the *Times* newspaper, was correct, he thus concluded—"I am given to understand that if I was prepared in my place this evening to plead guilty to the charge, which the honourable and learned gentleman has made against me, that I shall receive a free pardon at his hands—that if I do not plead guilty the house will then proceed to pass sentence on me without even examining any evidence—(Cries of "No, no")—that it will proceed to pass sentence on me without any evidence as to the construction to be put upon my words. I hope I shall be allowed to say one word as to the conduct hitherto pursued by this self-constituted Court of Honour. Mr. Speaker—No man, Sir, ever sat in that chair, who conducted himself with more strict impartiality, more gentlemanly demeanour, or more graceful bearing than yourself. (Cheers.) But, Sir, in this new office as judge of this self-constituted Court of Honour, you yourself have found the greatest difficulty in acting as an impartial judge. Sir, the other evening, when that common informer applied to me—(Loud cries of "order, order.") I retract the words, but I will never retract the sentiment. (Partial cheering.) Sir, when that public accuser—(Interruption)—it is a parliamentary phrase, and it is ungenerous to attempt to interrupt me. Sir, when that public accuser applied to me the epithet of falsehood the other evening, I declared that the language was ungentlemanly. You called me to order. Sir, when one of the witnesses in this prosecution read his evidence against me he supported it by engraving on that evidence a leading article in the *Times* newspaper. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the leading men of both political parties in this house attacked me in violent language. Nay, one of them in language unjustifiable, charged me with a crime, Sir, of which he himself was guilty. Is he a fit judge to sit here? I admit that a more noble or generous-hearted man never trod the soil of Britain (the hon. gent. alluded to Lord Stanley), but under the excitement of the moment he uttered expressions which were quite unjustifiable. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the shouts of revenge which issued from the jury were also within your hearing; and let the house recollect that the Prime Minister of England, when I had scarcely left these walls, declared in this house, that by having done so I had deprived it of gratifying itself with a great deal of amusement. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Sir, as a member of this house, I protest against these proceedings. In the name of the people of England—(ironical cheers)—I deny your right to try me on this charge—in the name of the people of England I pronounce this self-constituted Court of Honour to be an illegal and unconstitutional court; and, Sir, in the name of the people of England, I refuse to plead at its bar." (Cries of "Hear, hear," and partial cheering.) Sir James GRAHAM followed, and gave a distinct and positive denial to all the

charges made against him by Mr. Ferrand.—Mr. James WORTLEY endeavoured, but in vain, to put a less offensive construction on the charges than that given to them.—Sir Robert PEEL then rose for the purpose of advising the house as to the course which it ought to pursue under the circumstances. He asked whether Mr. Ferrand had anything more to add to the observations which he had already made.—Mr. FERRAND said, "Nothing more in that house."—The SPEAKER said the usual course for hon. gentlemen to pursue under such circumstances was to withdraw.—Mr. Ferrand then walked out of the house, followed by Sir James Graham and Mr. Hogg. (Great laughter was excited by Mr. P. Borthwick eagerly rushing out, as if to overtake Mr. Ferrand.)—Sir R. PEEL then continued his observations; and, after dwelling at considerable length on the nature of the charges and the course adopted by the accuser, he concluded by proposing a resolution to the effect "that the charges were unfounded and calumnious." He said he thought this was sufficiently pointed towards Mr. Ferrand, without making his conduct a breach of privilege.—Mr. F. FRENCH proposed an amendment, to the effect that, after the charges made by Lord Stanley against the late Ministers, when he called them "thimble-riggers," and the accusation brought against Mr. Cobden by the Premier, when he said that that hon. gent. abetted assassination, it was inexpedient to take any further step in the matter. There was no second, however, and it consequently fell to the ground.—Sir R. Peel's resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The house then went into committee on the Factories Bill, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. T. Duncombe to have it referred to a select committee up-stairs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT. (Before Vice-Chancellor Wigram.)

MUNDAY v. KNIGHT.

This case came before the Court on Wednesday. By the bill a title was claimed to certain estates in the county of Kent, of considerable value, which were alleged to have been devised to one Thomas Broadnax May, in 1736. The party under whom the defendant derived his title was appointed guardian to the devise, and the latter was stated to be an infant. It was alleged in the bill that the guardian caused the infant to be kept in a tower, which tower had been erected in the park, where he remained, in total ignorance of his title to the estate; that he afterwards lived in a neighbouring village, and that small sums were given to him from time to time by the party who had been appointed his guardian, his right to the property in question, being still concealed from him. It was further alleged that Thomas Broadnax May lived to the age of ninety-nine, and that he died in 1825, without discovering his rights; that he left one daughter, who was the late wife of the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleged that he was entitled to the estates, as tenant by courtesy, and that the defendant had purchased the estate in 1797, from the widow of the guardian, for the sum of £40,000.—Mr. Romilly appeared as counsel for the defendant in support of a demurrer, founded on the statute of limitations. It was ordered that the case should stand for judgment.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. (Sittings in Banco.)

MARY EVANS v. THE REV. T. GWYNNE.

This was the case of a demurrer to a declaration in prohibition. The facts of the case were shortly these:—The plaintiff had uttered certain imputations on the character of the defendant, who was a clergyman. Some of these imputations related to matters of which the ecclesiastical court had properly the cognizance; others of them were of a sort which constituted matter for a civil action, or a criminal prosecution for an assault. The defendant, however, did not proceed in the courts of common law, but libelled the plaintiff in the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of St. David's, where she was declared guilty, and admonished and ordered to pay the costs. A proceeding was taken to carry this sentence into effect, and the plaintiff then applied to the court for a prohibition. The question now raised for the opinion of the Court was, whether a sentence of an ecclesiastical court could be supported and enforced, when on the face of that sentence it was apparent that the proceeding on which the sentence was founded related to matters not simply of ecclesiastical, but of common law cognizance.—Mr. Bovill was heard in support of the demurrer, and Mr. V. Williams on behalf of the plaintiff.—Lord Denman: The first part of the sentence relates to a matter for which the plaintiff might have been subjected to an action at common law. If, therefore, a prohibition had been applied for in an early stage of the proceedings in the ecclesiastical court, there is no doubt it would have been granted. The question then arises whether the delay in applying for a prohibition as to a matter which is clearly not within the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, will render the jurisdiction effective. I think that it will not, and that the prohibition must, therefore, issue. Then, as to the question, whether this court will interfere when it appears that part of the subject matter of the suit was within the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, it is necessary to limit the assumption of authority by the courts of peculiar jurisdiction, for otherwise they would, by merely including in suits matters clearly within their jurisdiction, draw within the line of its operation things which by law are not within their jurisdiction. Here the ecclesiastical court has exercised an authority over a matter not properly subject to its cognizance, and which appears on the face of the sentence itself not to be within its jurisdiction. This cannot be permitted, and the prohibition must go. The other judges concurred. Judgment for the plaintiff in prohibition.

POLICE.

MARYLEBONE.—On Tuesday George Arnold Huggins was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having stolen some saws and other carpenter's tools, the property of Mr. John Baker, of George-yard, Hatton-wall, Hatton-garden. The prisoner was taken into custody on Thursday night, as he was coming out of an unfinished house in Exeter-street, Kentish-town, having in his possession the articles above alluded to, and as he gave an unsatisfactory account respecting them, he was conveyed to the station-house. The prisoner was locked up on the charge at the Kentish-town station, and while there he cut his throat with a knife, which he had no doubt secreted beneath some bandages upon his right arm, which had recently been broken; he was taken to the University College Hospital, being at the time in a very alarming condition, and from that institution he was now, being sufficiently recovered to be removed, brought to this court in a cab.—Mr. Rawlinson (to the prisoner): It will be my duty to send you for trial upon the charge brought against you; you need not say anything here unless you think proper.—Prisoner: I was in the deepest distress through illness, together with want of work, and the death of a child in October last. I applied to the officers at the Holborn Union for relief, and to bury the baby, as I was unable to get employment, and had not a penny to help myself with. They refused to give me any assistance, and the poor dead child lay for five days upon a bare table, with the rest of us, in a room scarcely three yards square, and another child was lying ill there at the same time. I threatened to apply to a magistrate, and at last the parish sent a sort of coffin, with pieces of brick and rubbish at the bottom of it. I went on Thursday night with the intention of committing a robbery, or putting an end to myself.—Mr. Rawlinson: I have heard that since you have been in the hospital your mind has undergone a change, and that you have now no thoughts of laying violent hands on yourself again.—Prisoner: I have not, Sir.—Inspector Aggs, of the S division, stated to the magistrate that he believed the prisoner's statement of his distress true in every particular. He had himself, on Friday last, visited the apartment occupied by the prisoner, at 95, Leather-lane, Holborn, and a more wretched and comfortable place for a family he had never, during a long course of experience, witnessed. It was a back room of very small dimensions, containing a very scanty portion of broken furniture, and not a particle of food was therein, except a few dry crusts. Mr. Aggs added, that on Saturday last he had mentioned the distressing case to Mr. Long, the then sitting magistrate, who, upon the representation made by the inspector, kindly gave the wife a sovereign from the poor-box.—Mr. Rawlinson: Has she had any other relief?—Inspector Aggs: Yes, Sir, one shilling, as she stated to me, from the Holborn Union.—Mr. Rawlinson remarked that the way in which the inspector had acted was highly creditable to him, and expressed a hope that he would still keep a watchful eye upon the case, with the view of benefiting the wretched family.—Mr. Aggs promised that he would attend to the suggestion of the worthy magistrate, and concluded by stating that the unfortunate man and his wife bore a most excellent character.

UNION-HALL.—Mr. William Leerer was brought up, charged with committing an assault of rather an aggravated description on his wife, a delicate-looking female.—The complainant stated that on the preceding day, having had some words with the defendant, he snatched up a bamboo cane, as thick as one of her fingers, and began to thrash her with it over the back and shoulders, until he broke it in half. He then picked up one of the broken pieces, and renewed the attack upon her, until she was compelled to run out, and take refuge in a neighbour's house. She added that her husband had since manifested a good deal of contrition for using the cane so unparagonably over her, but that, to prevent a repetition of the punishment, she thought proper to adopt the present proceedings.—The magistrate said that nothing could have justified the defendant in having recourse to such a severe mode of punishment on his wife, and asked what cause of aggravation she had given? The defendant admitted that he had given his wife a slight flagellation with the bamboo, and that she brought it all upon herself by the way in which she acted. He then proceeded to state that he found it necessary to correct one of his children with a cane, which he kept for the purpose. While he was punishing the boy his mother rushed into the room, and running up to him (defendant), began to belabour him about the head and face, and he really believed she would have torn out his eyes, had he not resisted her violence, and that all he did was to give her two smart cuts with the cane across her shoulders, which had the effect of restraining her for the time. He added, that the blows were not given with such force as to be visible.—The wife contradicted the latter assertion, and offered to exhibit her marks privately to one of her own sex, in order to bear out the truth of her statement. She also complained that the defendant on a former occasion had treated her with great violence, and that she wished to be separated from him from that moment.—The magistrate said that he had not the power of doing so, but advised the parties to make up the quarrel, for the defendant to make the *amende honorable* to his wife, and promise never again to use her with harshness.—The complainant, however, rejected any compromise with her husband, saying, that he degraded her in the eyes of her family and servants, and that she should not live with him.—The defendant was ultimately held to bail to keep the peace, and he at the same time agreed to give his wife a separate maintenance.

Edwin Willis, a midshipman, son of Mr. Willis, surgeon, of Kennington, was charged with threatening the life of his father, and acting otherwise with

great violence. The complainant stated that his son had been from sea for nine months, and during that period he lived at home with his family; that he led a very irregular life, stopping out all hours of the night, returning home intoxicated very often, and carrying pistols about him, and threatening to blow out the brains of some of his family. The defendant also claimed his right of re-union or business to obtain his own livelihood, and, in fact, led a most dissolute life.—Defendant exclaimed, that instead of being treated as a gentleman in his own father's house, he was looked down and frowned upon by the whole family—that he performed the most degrading offices at home; at one time he was his father's groom, another time his collector of rents, another time his surgical assistant, and, for all this, he got nothing but his food.—Mr. Traill: Having all these qualifications, which it appears by your own account you have performed, how is it that you don't leave your father's house and get your own living?—Complainant: He thinks I am bound to maintain him in idleness. I now wish that your worship will inform him whether such is the law or not.—Mr. Traill said that the complainant was not bound to support his son in idleness, and as the defendant had used threats of violence he should find bail.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ROBBERY OF BONDS, BANK-NOTES, &c.—On Sunday evening, between the hours of 7 and 8, the dwelling-house of Mr. James Dearlove, No. 2, Bartholomew-terrace, Bethnal-green, was entered by means of skeleton keys, and plundered of property to the amount of £10,000. It appeared that Mr. Dearlove, who formerly was a brewer, and latterly has been in the habit of doing some business on the Stock Exchange, had left his house in the course of the evening, and shortly after six o'clock a lady, who is his housekeeper and niece, went to chapel, leaving everything safe, and locking the door after her, and on her return home she found the front door locked as she had left it, and so well had the thieves executed their work that nothing occurred for nearly two hours after to awaken the slightest suspicion that any robbery had been committed. The first thing that led to the discovery of the robbery was a search for the plate, which had been used in the course of the day, and which the housekeeper was in the habit of taking to her bed-room with her every night, and which could not be found. This fact being communicated to Mr. Dearlove, he hastened upstairs to a cupboard, in which he kept his cashbox, and finding it locked, thought all was safe. On unlocking it, however, he discovered that the cashbox, with its valuable contents, was gone, as well as his gold watch and appendages, and various other property. Amongst the property carried away were colonial and other bonds for £3000, bills of exchange for nearly £4000, two Bank of England notes for £100 each, three Bank of England notes of £50 each, and two of £25 each, together with leases for valuable property.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, Mr. Standon, livery-stable keeper, expired in Charing-cross Hospital, under the following circumstances:—On Friday he was driving a gig in Regent-street, accompanied by a friend, when the horse took fright and started off at the top of his speed. His friend jumped out, and escaped with a few slight bruises, but Mr. Standon was thrown out with considerable violence, when near the Duke of York's column, and, pitching upon his head, sustained a severe fracture of the skull. The gig was shattered to atoms by coming in contact with the lamp-post.

FIRE ON BOARD SHIP AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday forenoon an inquiry was gone into before Mr. Baker, the coroner, at the King's Arms, Narrow-street, Limehouse, respecting the death of John Tummins, aged 22, who lost his life in a fire that occurred early that morning on board the *Perseverance* sloop, of Goole, whilst lying in the Regent Canal Dock, Ratcliffe. On knocking in the bulk head, and tearing away a slight boarding, the deceased was discovered lying on the fore-castle floor, dreadfully burnt and quite dead. He appeared to have been in bed, as he had a part of his night-clothing on. The fire in the fore-castle had been put out at 7 o'clock on the previous evening, and none was found after the alarm of the outbreak. It appeared, that the flames were first discovered by the night constable on duty in the dock, by whose promptitude much valuable property was saved, as the sloop was surrounded with laden brigs and schooners; and, owing to the early alarm, they were hauled away from the burning vessel before any damage could befall them. Verdict, "Accidental death."

DISTRESSING SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—On Tuesday morning Miss Eliza Lavany, a lady living with her mother and sisters in Plumber's-row, Commercial-road East, committed suicide. It seems that until within the last three days she had conducted herself with that strict propriety befitting the respectability of her station, but then an extraordinary change was perceptible by her friends, and she seemed to abandon herself to despair. Between eight and nine o'clock, she put on an elegant velvet dress, and, proceeding from her room to the attic, got out on the roof, and flung herself from the parapet to the pavement. She fell on the left side of her head, and was instantly taken up by Sergeant Eves, H 14, and constable Foye, H 98, who were close to the spot, when life was found to be extinct.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DOVER RAILWAY TERMINUS.—John Matthews, aged 42, another of the sufferers, expired at Guy's Hospital, on Monday night, at 11 o'clock. The injuries he received were principally on the head; inflammation having ensued, his case baffled all medical skill.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Tuesday morning, between four and five o'clock, as police constable C 59, was proceeding on his beat in Richmond-street, St. James's, his attention was arrested by the violent raising of the second-floor window at the house No. 3, in that street, and at the same moment a woman made her appearance, who, after uttering a faint shriek, precipitated herself into the area beneath. The constable immediately raised an alarm, and the poor woman, who, on being raised was apparently dead or dying, was conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where she was promptly attended by Mr. Charles Goulding, one of the house-surgeons, who, upon examination of her person, discovered that, notwithstanding the frightful leap she had made, she had not sustained the fracture of a single bone. She had, however, received several severe bruises, and it will be some days ere she will be enabled to resume her domestic duties. She is a respectable young married woman, of considerable personal attractions, and has several children. The cause of her desperate attempt at self-destruction is stated to have proceeded from a quarrel she had lately had with her husband, from whom she is separated. Her escape from instant death is truly miraculous, as in her descent she passed within an inch of the iron railing of the area.

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL-BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—Shortly before one o'clock on Wednesday morning an alarming fire broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. T. Kelly, coal, wood, &c. dealer, Liverpool-buildings, Bishopsgate street. The inmates had retired to rest some time before the policeman on the beat observed a strange light above the entrance to the coal-yard. An alarm was instantly raised, and the engines from Jeffery-square and other stations of the brigade being in attendance, the flames were happily confined to the ground floor, in which the fire appeared to have originated.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mr. Edmund T. Clark, a student at the Charing-cross Hospital, has lost his life from the effects of an accidental puncture in one of his fingers whilst dissecting the body of a deceased person, about three weeks since. The wound being slight, Mr. Clark took little notice of it at the time; but in a few days alarming symptoms were presented, inflammation rapidly increased, and notwithstanding every effort of the medical skill of the institution, he gradually sunk, and, finally, death terminated his sufferings. The deceased was 22 years of age.

ACCIDENT WITH A TOBACCO MACHINE.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held at the Grange Inn, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of Mr. Benjamin Edgington, aged 27, an engineer employed in the tobacco-warehouse of Messrs. Lambert, 142, Drury-lane. On Friday afternoon last, a machine, recently constructed for the purpose of cutting tobacco-stalks, was, for the second time, set to work upon Messrs. Lambert's premises, and one of the straps being new, it stretched, and became loose upon the wheel. Deceased endeavoured to adjust it with a stick, but instead of pushing the strap as he intended, the end of the stick was caught by one of the spokes of the wheel, and forced with great violence against his abdomen. He was rendered speechless and insensible by the injury, and was conveyed to King's College Hospital; but though he once rallied, he gradually sunk, and died on Monday last.—Verdict, "Accidental Death."

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—A few days ago, Mr. Joseph Simpson Goodridge, a young gentleman residing with his mother, at Peckham, was unfortunately attacked with paralysis of the right side, from which, however, he recovered so as to be enabled to walk about with the assistance of a stick. Meeting with an acquaintance on Monday last, he communicated the circumstances attending the attack to him, upon hearing which the friend of Mr. Goodridge remarked that a second attack of the complaint generally carried off the patient, and at the same time recommended Mr. Goodridge to be most cautious, otherwise that would be his fate. Mr. Goodridge, on returning home, expressed great dread of a second attack, and it appeared, while labouring under a great deal of nervous excitement, he retired, unknown to the family, to the rear of the premises, and in a shed where lumber was kept he put a period to his existence, and was found, soon afterwards hanging by the neck from one of the beams. Medical assistance was procured, but all attempts to produce resuscitation were unavailing.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A FRENCH CAPTAIN.—On Wednesday morning, the French brig *St. Jean*, from Gravelines, arrived at Fenning's wharf, having on board the body of the captain, Victor Lavalle, who hung himself at Halfway Reach. The vessel arrived at Gravesend on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, loaded with eggs. The captain, who was well known to the tide-waiter, for upwards of twenty years, appeared in low spirits while the vessel was making up the river. At eight o'clock he went into his cabin, as the crew supposed, to retire to rest. About half an hour after, Cairnes, one of the tide-waiters, went to the companion-way leading to the cabin, and attempted to get his bed down. Finding some stoppage he looked about, and discovered the deceased hanging by his neck by a silk handkerchief to an iron catch, used in fastening the companion-way. He was cut down, and found to be quite dead. Deceased was forty-five years of age, and has left a wife and large family at Gravelines. He was part owner of the vessel and cargo. The body was removed to St. Olave's workhouse, to await an inquest.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, Coroner for Surrey, at the Rose, Russell-street, Bermondsey, on the body of William Griffiths, aged 47, mate of the schooner *Young Eagle*, of Milford Haven. On Monday morning last, about half-past five, the deceased was in the act of fastening the ship's boat to the stern of the vessel, when he accidentally fell overboard, and, although seen struggling in the water, sank before assistance reached him. Mr. Monk, of the Rose and Crown, Horsleydown-stairs, at whose house the drags belonging to the Royal Humane Society are kept, used every exertion to recover the body, but, unfortunately, did not succeed until nearly eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. Monk has, on several occasions, distinguished himself in saving persons who have accidentally fallen overboard. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned."

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY DRAWING-ROOM.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Thursday being appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birth, the morning was ushered in with merry peals from the bells of the different metropolitan churches, and other loyal demonstrations of attachment to the Sovereign.

The usual inspection of the different regiments of Foot Guards took place at ten o'clock, on the parade in St. James's Park; and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a Royal salute. In the evening there was a grand illumination at the theatres, public buildings, clubs, and houses of the Royal tradesmen.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty held a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace in commemoration of the day, which was most brilliantly attended. The different branches of the Royal Family, the Cabinet Ministers, Great Officers of State, and the Household, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and those having the privilege of the *entrée*, arrived in quick succession shortly after one o'clock, at which time the Park presented a most animated spectacle, many thousands of her Majesty's loyal subjects having availed themselves of the delightful state of the weather, to witness this grand and imposing spectacle.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in state, escorted by the Life Guards, and were received by the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain (Lord Ernest Bruce), who conducted these illustrious personages to the Royal closet.

Previous to the Drawing Room, the Archbishops and Bishops were introduced to the Queen in the Royal closet, and presented an address of congratulation on the return of her Majesty's birthday. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the address, to which her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer. The Lord Chancellor came in state, attended



THE TAPESTRY CHAMBER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

by his Secretary, Purse-bearer, and Mace-bearer; and the other Equity Judges also wore their state robes. Shortly before two o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, ac-

companied by the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on the court, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, left Buckingham Palace and proceeded to St. James's. On the line of road her Majesty and her illustrious consort were loudly cheered by the assembled thousands, and on the Royal cortege arriving at the Palace, the bands of the different regiments of Guards played the National Anthem. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, wore their distinguishing collars of office. The right honourable the Speaker also came in state.

Being "a collar day," all the members of the diplomatic, ministerial, and household corps appeared in their full-dress costumes; and the members of the various orders of knighthood wore their insignia, in most instances brilliantly set in diamonds. The dresses of the ladies were remarkable for elegance and magnificence; brilliants and diamonds were the prevailing head-dress, with flowing ostrich feathers and lappets.

The company began to arrive at one o'clock, and before half-past two Queen Anne's room and the Presence Chamber were filled, extending down the grand staircase. The attendance of the *entrée* company was also extremely numerous.

A guard of honour of the Life Guards, with their band, was stationed in the quadrangle facing Marlborough House; and a guard of honour was likewise placed in the open space opposite St. James's-street. The Foot Guards, with their band, were in the Flag-court.

The foreign corps diplomatique were first introduced, after which the general company was admitted. Being the birthday drawing-room, no presentations were allowed, except in the foreign diplomatic circles, and they have the *entrée*

The foreign corps diplomatique were first introduced, after which the general company was admitted. Being the birthday drawing-room, no presentations were allowed, except in the foreign diplomatic circles, and they have the *entrée* Our engraving represents the Tapestry Chamber, recently renovated; with the form of "Court Circular" writing down the names of the company, as they pass to the drawing-room.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—Nos. XIV.—XV.

MR. HOGG.

In the present day, to stand out in bold relief in the crowded picture of public life, is by no means easy of attainment; but there are some men who can readily not only positively acquire, if not what is called fame, at least that which is akin to it—notoriety; and to such an extent, too, that, like bodies charged with electricity, they impart a portion of it to those who happen, from whatever circumstances, to be brought in contact with them. Such is the honourable member for Knaresborough; and true to the analogy, he has—apparently unconsciously—imparted a portion of that *prestige* which appertains to his own name to that of the honourable member for Beverley—the subject of the



MR. HOGG.

present notice. Some casual observations out of doors from Mr. Ferrand, on the conduct of Mr. Hogg in his capacity of Chairman of an Election Committee, have been sufficient to furnish a theme for much discussion in the Legis-

lature during the week just passed, and also to make the name of Mr. Hogg familiar as household words to many who before had never perhaps heard his name pronounced. However, he is a man who is by no means an *inconnu*, and whose character and influence have great weight with men of station and ability of all parties. On matters connected with the Anglo-Indian empire he is looked upon as a high authority, not only in the House of Commons, but also in that convocation of Prince-merchants, who, from their court in Leadenhall-street, dictate laws to one hundred and twenty millions of souls in the sunny land of India. Mr. Hogg is a member of the legal profession; and shortly after being called to the bar, he turned his attention to settling in India. He chose Calcutta as the theatre of his exertions, and practised in the courts of law there for several years with great success. For some time previous to his return home he filled the office of Registrar in the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

Mr. Hogg is a Conservative in politics, and represents the town of Beverley in Parliament. In personal appearance he is somewhat above the middle stature—stout, robust, and healthy-looking—and, though considerably advanced in years, exhibits the vigour of a much younger man. When he addresses the house, his language, though not eloquent, yet almost always embodies such sound conceptions, just views, and great common sense, that he invariably commands the respectful attention of his hearers. He shows himself a shrewd observer of men and events as they pass before him; and though at times not quite so impressive as many speakers of his own stamp, yet his suggestions are very generally found worthy, if not of immediate adoption, at least of careful consideration. His denial on Tuesday evening last of Mr. Ferrand's charges against him, was a fervid burst of honest indignation, uttered in an able and masterly style.

LORD JOHN MANNERS.

Among the few who have interposed between Mr. Ferrand and the House of Commons, in the quarrel which has furnished the Clubs with conversation for a whole week, is Lord John Manners, an amiable and talented nobleman, who, if not the "head" of the "Young England" section, occupies a very prominent position among them. On Wednesday evening he spoke on the subject briefly, but to the purpose; seeming to think that the member for Knaresborough had hardly had fair play. He said he did not consider the words which were applied to Mr. Hogg, as Chairman of the Nottingham Election Committee, contained anything more than an inference. "Therefore," he continued, "I contend that the charge falls to the ground as far as the honourable member for Beverley is concerned. As far as the right honourable gentleman (Sir J. Graham) is concerned, he, being the best judge of the matter, declared in the first instance, that he wished the whole thing to rest where it was. Now, I maintain that, after such a declaration as that, we are fully justified—this house is fully justified—in allowing the matter to rest in its present position. You have had the subject before you for two nights. You have had the debate all one way. It commenced without any announcement; it has been marked throughout with a very bad party spirit, and I am prepared to say that it is not for the honourable member for Bath, whenever he chooses, to call upon the house to prosecute private or public quarrels between honourable members of this house."

He moved the "previous question" as an amendment on the resolution before the house, which would have got rid of the matter altogether, but was induced to withdraw it by the declarations of Mr. Hogg and Sir James Graham, that if Mr. Ferrand would retract his charge, and express his regret for having made it, they would think no

more of the subject. Lord John James Robert Manners is the son of the Duke of Rutland; he is but twenty-five years of age, but has already distinguished himself both in literature and politics. His views in both are perceptibly coloured by the theories of the school to which he belongs, which too much inclines to the forms and institutions of the past to render its suggestions for the improvement of the present very practicable. Thus his well-known pamphlet, the "Plea for National Holidays," is written in a kindly spirit, excited by the "all work and no play" system, which presses so heavily on the present generation. But the days of "merrie England," the morris-dance, and the village green, can never be recalled.

His lordship is of course a Conservative, and "something more;" but it is one of the virtues of Young England that its politics are destitute of bitterness and bigotry. He sits for the borough of Newark, and the present is his first Parliament, as he was returned in the



LORD JOHN MANNERS.

election of 1841. His lordship is tall in person, of dark complexion, and black hair. In speaking, his voice has a rather unpleasant tone, which, however, is considerably lessened when he becomes animated. His speech on Wednesday evening was a good specimen of his style.

A CANADIAN HOAX.—At Montreal a very amusing hoax has been practised on the credulity of her Majesty's lieges. The *Gazette* tells the tale in these words:—"On Tuesday a very clever *jeu d'esprit* was played off, and if we were sure that the fair publisher would not sue us for breach of copyright, we should certainly publish it in lieu of the news we expected to-day. It consisted of a very spacious and business-like newspaper extra, containing the important intelligence received by special express from New York, of the arrival of her Majesty Queen Victoria in Yankee land. It created quite a sensation, and numerous were the inquiries at the newspaper-office, and the Post-office, by the credulous. Mr. Porteous was, of course, unable to give any account of it, being by special express; but this was only set down to official mystery, and his incredulity to vexation at the Post-office being beaten. The particulars were full, and the whole narrative could not possibly be more minutely circumstantial. As a sample of the style of the thing, we take the following paragraph:—"The Royal party dined at 7 o'clock. The following gentlemen had the distinguished honour of being present—Majors-General Scott and Wool, Commodore Dallas,

Major Jack Downing (commanding Guard of Honour), the mayor of the city, and the British Consul. The greatest good humour prevailed during the evening. Among the dishes served up by our friend of the Astor, none elicited more praise, or seemed to be more heartily relished by her Majesty and the Prince, than the national delicacies of pumpkin pie and apple-sauce; and upon her Majesty's retiring, Prince Albert enjoyed with great *gout* a gin-sling with Major Jack Downing, who guessed that his Royal Highness had never liquored so well before."

What a strange discovery it is that the boy makes when he finds himself for the first time in love. What a change does it make in all his previous habits. It was only one day last week that he made a party for a game of cricket, a row on the river, or a determination to go a bird-nesting, or to rob some very fruitful orchard, or overturn some old woman's apple-stall, or to play the crabbed old usher at school, who was fond of taking snuff, the trick of placing live wasps into his snuff box. But what a change has "come o'er the spirit of his dream." In a few days he blushes to remember his past folly. It is all over now. No

game is so pleasant as looking at Emma, or Lucy, or whatever the loved one's name may be!—no stroll can possibly be agreeable without her. He can think of nothing else; cricket, rowing matches are forgotten; the blushing apples equal not the blushing cheeks; there is nothing funny about the distress of the old apple woman; and as for the crabbed old usher, he wonders whatever it was that could make him so fond of playing tricks upon any one. He will never be so foolish again: he feels himself a man. He is in love!

John Nordon, in his account of Middlesex, has the following curious notice of the ancient appearance of St. James's Palace; the passage is not to be found in the printed copy, but is given in the introduction, by Sir Henry Ellis, to Nordon's "Description of Essex." "It standeth" (he says), "from other buildings about two furlongs, saving a ferme house, opposite against the north gate. But the seytuacon is pleasant, indeed, with a good ayre and pleasant prospects. On the east, London offereth itself in view; in the south, the stately buildings of Westminster, with the pleasant parke, and the delights thereof on the north, the green feedles. It was builded by King Henry the VIII."

FIRE AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

On the evening of Friday week, the inhabitants and visitors of the pleasant watering-place of Weston-super-Mare, on the Somersetshire coast, were suddenly alarmed by the cry of "Fire," and the ringing of the bells in the church-tower. The scene of the conflagration proved to be Knightstone Baths, the property of Dr. Fox, of which a sketch is annexed. The flames soon burst through the roof and upper windows, and raged with such fury that in a short time the roof fell in; the fire then descended, story after story, till the whole of the house was completely destroyed, with nearly all the furniture. The wind was blowing strong from the south-west at the time, and it was fully expected that the two adjoining houses would have been destroyed; the fire had at one time got into the house known by the name of Arthur's Tower, but it was stopped without doing much damage. At both these houses, we are sorry to hear that a wanton destruction of property took place, by persons who rushed in, tore down the bedsteads piecemeal, and any other furniture they could lay their hands upon; even looking-glasses, china, &c., were thrown from the upper windows and destroyed.

Some of the light-fingered gentry, too, took advantage of this distressing event, and purloined money and other valuables. It appears that the fire originated from a flue. Special messengers were immediately despatched to Bristol, Banwell, and Axbridge, for engines, but only one arrived, and that too late to be serviceable. Had there been a fire-engine in the town, very little damage would have been done.



KNIGHTSTONE BATHS, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Weston-super-Mare is what may be termed a railway watering-place: it is situated on the Great Western line, about twenty miles from Clifton, and has a fine strand, three miles in length. Several villas and other buildings are in progress; and in the immediate vicinity of the town, plantations of 400 acres have been tastefully laid out in walks, drives, &c. From its beautiful situation, and its contiguity to Cheltenham, Bath, and Clifton, Weston-super-Mare bids fair to become a very popular resort.

HORSE TRAINING.

The training exercises of the racer are of peculiar interest at this moment; and the annexed engraving, representing "The Last Sweat," is a fit sequel to our illustration of "The Horse Watcher," at page 221.

The process of giving training sweats is to clothe the horse very warmly, and then to wal: him to the exercising ground, where he is to be soon started into a canter, which the rider, at a proper time, quickens into a smart gallop over a mile or two. On his return, he increases the pace, yet not so as to "over-mark," that is, distress the horse; but, judging by the difficulty or ease with which he maintains his stride, he allows him to gallop moderately, or he forces him nearly at the top of his speed, where, being stripped and scraped, he is, in many cases, again taken out, and given another brushing gallop.

The system of inordinate sweating is getting out of fashion among trainers in general. Chiffney, the celebrated jockey, in his curious work, called "Genius Genuine," remarks:—"It is destruction to sweat horses as they have been sweated at Newmarket, their sweats being repeated every six days, and sometimes oftener, and between those days of sweating, it is usual for the horses to go out twice a day, each time having strong exercise. In those sweating days the horses were mostly covered with cloths, two or three times doubled, and go in their sweats, six miles, more or less, and at times go tolerably fast." A gentle sweat, however, under moderate clothing, is found to assist the speed and stoutness, particularly of the craving horse. "Longwaist was beaten at Manchester by Granby, by being too lusty; he was, therefore, well sweated, and went to Norton the following week, and there he won the cup easily, beating Granby, who carried four pounds extra, for having won at Manchester; but which extra weight evidently did not win Longwaist the race, as they met on the old terms at Preston, where Longwaist again defeated him, and also Fylde, the winner of the two Chester cups. This serves to show the necessity of training sweatings during the engagements of race horses."—See Blaine's "Encyclopedia of Rural Sports."

EXTRAORDINARY MATCH.—A trotting match for £25 a side came off on Monday morning, between a light bay galloway, thirteen hands, and a hay cob, fourteen hands high. The parties to whom they belong reside in the neighbourhood of Dorset-square, the distance from Regent's-park to Windsor, between twenty-three and twenty-four miles. The galloway was ridden by its owner, and the cob was driven in a heavy gig. The match was won by the saddle horse, which completed the distance in one hour and twenty-five minutes, beating the one in harness by two minutes only. The winner was immediately taken back to town by the railway, but the other, which is greatly distressed, remains at the New Inn, Windsor.

The following extraordinary occurrence took place on Friday week at the barracks in the rue Mouffetard, occupied by the municipal guard. A large black eagle alighted on the roof, and remained for some time perfectly quiet. While the men in the barracks and a large crowd outside were watching the movements of the strange visitor, an officer went to his room for his gun in order to fire at it, but before his return the royal bird rose majestically towards the sky, and, after hovering for a few moments, pounced suddenly down into one of the court-yards, and then soared again with a young puppy in his talons. The loud and shrill exclamations of the numerous spectators so far alarmed the eagle, that, when at about a level with the roof, he dropped his prey, and soared out of sight. The puppy fell into the yard again, but was quite dead, the eagle having mortally wounded it in the neck with its claws. Inquiry was then made at the Garden of Plants, but no eagle was missing there, and the only conjecture left is that the bird had escaped from some private menagerie in the environs of Paris.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING AND THE DERBY.

Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt,
Nulla dies inquam memori vos eximet aeo.—VIRG.

What a transcendent morning was that of the 21st instant, when with heart as light as the swallows that were executing winged Polkas over the emerald-set sea, or turned as from Babylon the second towards Olympia of that ilk. What must have been the magic of nature and the sublimation of our proper physique, that, tinted with the inspiration of the muse, a pilgrimage commenced at Shore-ditch, hissing hot with loco-amoko-motives—"think of that, Master Brooks!" The cynosure of those who journeyed with us, whether on rail or turnpike-road, was, of course, the great event, which, from Michaelmas to Whitsuntide, engrosseth all the sympathies and anxieties of the modern Olympian. The Derby, whatever else might be in jeopardy; "Tros Tyrinusve;" Peel or O'Connell—the Derby was settled into a secure triumph for Rattan or the Buck: that was *an affair fini*. Then the conversation would turn to more immediate events, and the pleasant tryst whither we were bound. *Certes*—the good old-fashioned horse-race is a most popular pastime, and as much superior in intrinsic interest to its recent illegitimate copy, the steeple-chase, as in its true sporting character. There is something evidently un-English, and pre-eminently *Champ de Mars-ish*, in twelve stone done up with *moustaches*, jockey cap, and silk jacket, for a race—the ordinary presentation of steeple riding with aristocratic conditions. When grooms and professional gentlemen are put up, it by no means mends the matter, because steeple-chasing is no more a trial of the properties of a hunter, than a Kentucky duel with rifles is of the qualities of the combatants as skillful marksmen. But this is beside our present purpose, which is with the day succeeding that of our descent from town to the vicinity of the Devil's Ditch.



SCENE IN PRIVY GARDENS, WHITEHALL, ON SUNDAY LAST.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

On Sunday morning last considerable alarm was occasioned in various parts of Westminster by the appearance of a cow, which had escaped from its owners, in the neighbourhood of the Horseferry-road, and which, being followed by a crowd of boys, was driven to madness, indiscriminately attacking all those who attempted to oppose its course. For nearly two hours did the wretched animal attempt to outrun its pursuers, visiting in turn all the principal streets from Pall-mall to Tothill-street. About twelve o'clock the poor cow, then nearly exhausted, ran down Parliament-street, towards the Treasury, at which time there could not have been less than 2000 persons following it, shouting and hallooing in a disgraceful manner. Avoiding Whitehall, the poor beast turned into Privy-gardens, and finding the garden-gate of the Premier (Sir Robert Peel)

standing open, immediately took refuge therein, to the no small alarm of the attendants in the hall. The gates were instantly closed by those who followed, and one or two persons, provided with ropes, scaled the railings, and attempted to secure the animal. In this they were unsuccessful; for, impatient of confinement, the cow, after a moment's pause, cleared the gate at a bound, and again pursued her way towards Charing-cross. Before, however, she had proceeded many yards, a butcher contrived to cast the noose of a long coil of rope over her horns, and with some difficulty she was drawn up against the railings, and ultimately made fast. The poor animal, which had seriously injured itself in endeavouring to break away from the railings, was led, bleeding and almost exhausted, homeward. There were no less than thirty policemen among those in pursuit, and they had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowd out of danger. Fortunately, no accident of importance occurred.



HORSE-TRAINING.

The second Spring Meeting, though it extends over five days, can boast but two of much account; a number, indeed, which only Epsom beside can lay claim to. The Newmarket Derby Day is that on which the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes is run for; its Oaks Day, that of the One Thousand. To the former of these our notice may be conveniently confined, because it was the only issue having reference to matters immediately affecting the great event of the season. The Two Thousand, generally a touchstone (or so considered) of the Derby, this year contained among its nominations the first favourite by convention for that race—and one backed at long odds to win the richest of the Newmarket stakes. The Ugly Buck, who, as a two-year-old, won a solitary race, in slovenly style at Goodwood, was forthwith elected premier for the betting market during the winter, and in that capacity made his appearance at the starting post, hard by the Ditch, on Tuesday last. It is needless to allude to the interest that marked this exhibition, which drew to the heath the greatest crowd that has mustered there probably within the present century. The field for this important stake consisted of seven, out of an entry of twenty-five. The reasons for this abridgment would disclose the singular machinery of racing, but they are too complex and too professional for a journal of this description. As before said, seven came to the post, namely, The Ugly Buck, with 5 to 1 on him, The Devil to Pay, Joe Lovell, the Wadastra colt, Algernon, Elemi, and Dr. Phillimore. As soon as they got off, The Devil made strong running, The Buck leading about half a length, and the others well up to the bushes, where the four last-named were beaten. Down the fall, from this point, the three raced together, The Buck winning by a neck only—and that as much as he could do. The Devil was second, of whom his owner, Lord George Bentinck, thought so little that he refused to take 1000 to 10 about him! This race has wholly destroyed all prospect of such a horse as The Buck winning the Derby, whatever his market-price may seem to do for his hopes—or those of his backers. His legs are very faulty; his form all over moderate; his pretensions too stone under those of a first class racer. Dr. Phillimore, the stable companion of Running Rein, made a dead heat for last. Thus did the Two Thousand bear upon the Epsom event, which on Thursday at noon remained but little affected by the Newmarket running—always excepting in so far as relates to Rattan. This is the smartest three-year old the season has shown us—and if he can stay the distance, which we doubt, he will be a dangerous Derby horse to be against. Next to him the best of his year out is Skeleton, winner of the 50 sovs sweepstakes on Monday. Now, this filly was beaten in the autumn a dozen lengths for the £50 plate, T.Y.C. by Running Rein—what of him for Epsom? To our thinking, the Derby is still an open race, spite of the golden opinions pronounced by the odds. Chester will give us something probably of mark, and Scott's lot is, even now, no forlorn

hope. There was no Chester Cup betting during the early part of the week—the Oaks also was a dead letter.



THE BETTING-ROOM, NEWMARKET.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM
VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this Engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "forests of masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays, and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture; Terraces and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 28.—Third Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 29.—London University founded, 1827.
TUESDAY, 30.—Andrew Cant died, 1663.
WEDNESDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James.
THURSDAY, 2.—St. Athanasius.
FRIDAY, 3.—Archbishop Sharp shot, 1679.
SATURDAY, 4.—Day 14th. 50m. long.

High WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 4.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. 11 5	h. m. 11 36	h. m. 0 0	h. m. 0 3	h. m. 0 27	h. m. 0 52
h. m. 1 15	h. m. 1 36	h. m. 1 0	h. m. 1 3	h. m. 1 15	h. m. 1 39
h. m. 2 1	h. m. 2 25	h. m. 2 43	h. m. 3 12		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. H." Walsall.—In our reply last week there was an error. It should have been stated that the trains on the London and Birmingham Railway are taken out of London, as far as Camden Town, by means of a rope worked by a stationary engine, drawing them up the inclined plane; but in coming into London, the locomotives are disengaged at Camden Town; and, during the taking of the checks, are placed at the end of the train so as to propel them forward a short distance down the inclined plane, along which they proceed by their own gravity, occasionally being checked by the breaks.—W. B. S.

"I. H. I." a subscriber, is anxious to ascertain who was the wife of Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster, whose daughter married John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, with the authority for the reply.

"J. T." St. Mary's, is thanked for the prints.

"I. F. D." Aldermanbury.—In the year 1837.

"A Lady Subscriber" will perceive that the portraits are specified in the paper.

"Dubias" had better settle the demand than commence an action at trover.

"J. B." Manchester.—We have not room.

"A Subscriber." Rothsay.—We do not know the gout remedy. The reason why the Two-and-a-Half Dutch Stick is worth 60 when the Five are only at 100, is, that the latter stock is liable to conversion to a lower interest, whilst the Two-and-a-Half can only be paid off at par.

"A Dublin Reader."—The portrait is declined.

"I. H. T."—The h is aspirated in hospital.

"F. M. F." Worcester.—The subjects are not sufficiently attractive. We have not room for the poetry.

"A Subscriber from No. 1."—We believe that the library of the late Duke of Sussex has not yet been sold.

"E. D. W." will find the information he seeks in Hogg's "London As It Is." Harbours of Peterhead, Aberdeen.—We have to thank the Provost of Peterhead for a copy of the memorial on the improvement and extension of the harbours, which we think would prove a national benefit.

"A Subscriber" should consult the Cambridge University Calendar.

"Wills."—Oblige us with the sketch.

"Sexagenarius" should inquire at the Horse Guards. We do not see any remedy but re-binding.

"C. D."—We have not received the manuscript.

"S. B." Harrington.—The subject shall be engraved.

"R. S. C."—No. 40 and Supplement, and all other back numbers, are kept in print.

"A. M." Belfast.—The leaf has not reached us, but we do not think the subject will suit.

"S. H. T."—The engraving shall appear shortly.

"C. D."—The initials signify in French, Answer, if you please.

"A Subscriber from the First," Plymouth.—The transaction would be an unfair one.

"I. M." Aberystwith.—The seal impression shall be engraved.

"A Constant Reader." Liverpool.—The Derby Stakes will be run for at Epsom on Wednesday, May 23. The date of the races varies annually.

"William N."—The Census of Ireland and Scotland will be published very shortly. The engraving announced last week will occupy a long time, from its very elaborate details.

"B. W. C." Hammersmith, will, perhaps, favour us with sketch and description.

"Q."—The author of "The Economy of Human Life" is Robert Doddsley. It was long attributed to Lord Chesterfield, and was from the first extremely popular.

"L. M. N. R."—We do not think the work referred to has appeared in the Family Library.

"J. E." Norton-street.—A portrait and memoir of James Stuart appeared in No. 52 of our Journal.

"A Subscriber from the First" should apply to the Society for the Cure of Diseases of the Spine, &c., No. 15, Howland-street, on Tuesday or Saturday, between twelve and two.

"E. H. C."—It is so taxed, but we think very unjustly.

"H. H." Paris.—No vacancy at present.

"T. C." Walmer, is referred to an advertisement on the subject in another part of our paper.

"Consanguinities."—First cousins cannot marry legally. The law has been altered within the last three years.

"A Constant Subscriber." Gravesend.—The charge was exorbitant. In future he should apply to Mr. Round, Fetter-lane, or Messrs. Remnant and Edmonds, Paternoster-row.

"P. M." should apply at the Athenæum Club.

"Humanitas."—The subject is under consideration.

"A Sportsman" will find his wishes anticipated in our present number. Our Newferry correspondent is referred to future announcements.

"An Inquisitive Fellow."—The annuity may be sold; the employment alluded to is a calling; the print may be had of any news-agent.

"C. C. B."—We have an objection to decide bets, but in the case alluded to we cannot help saying that A wins.

"T. J. H." Amsterdam.—The party was at liberty to marry again, if forced by Act of Parliament.

"An Old Subscriber" can easily procure a bookbinder to affix the index properly.

"T. S. D." Cork, is thanked. We have a folio full of such sketches.

WINDSOR STREET CHASE.—Our correspondent, "C. H. W." is thanked for two of the sketches engraved in our paper last week. C. H. W. has kindly observed:—"I am quite ready to admit that after the accident great commiseration was expressed for the poor mare, and people were then disposed to treat her kindly. One half of the kindness and consideration before the accident, and she would, doubtless, be alive and well now."

INELIGIBLE.—Lines by I. E. F.; the Past, Present, and Future.

ERRATUM.—In the article "Wood Engraving," at page 253, column 2, line 22 from the bottom should follow the last line of column 3, of the same page.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1844.

THE Parliamentary return of the business of the week is absolutely nil; it has been entirely absorbed by the discussion of a personal matter, on the general merits of which we have remarked elsewhere. There is something in such alterations that unfits men for the routine of business; that is merely the concern of the nation—and the nation can wait. Something, too, by way of excuse, may be set down to the nature of the questions to which attempts were made to draw the attention of the House, after the "contention fierce" of the accusers and the accused. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Borthwick endeavoured to raise a discussion on the policy of restoring to the Clergy of the Church, the right or practice of meeting in convocation. On those involved in the material and worldly interests of the day, such a subject in the hands of such an advocate, could have no hold—and the argument was cut short by the summary process of "counting out," when the House had been reduced to a mere skeleton, the United Kingdom being at the moment represented by twenty-seven members.

On Wednesday the same fate overtook Mr. French in an attempt to revive the threadbare topic of the mangled, mismanaged, and mysterious Jury List of the City of Dublin. This question had not even the novelty of having been totally forgotten, like the Convocation of the Clergy, which had all the freshness of history and antiquity. So often has that unhappy Jury List been debated, that it is a question altogether worn out, although not an old one. It is fairly "used up," and as the weather was fine, and the dinner-hour had arrived, the House got rid of it as soon as possible by another "count."

On Thursday the House did not meet, in consequence of its being the celebration of her Majesty's birth-day.

SIR R. PEEL, in answer to a question as to the refusal of a commander of an English ship of war, stationed at Alicant, during the late insurrection, to receive on board Colonel Bonet and his companions, who, in consequence of that refusal, were taken and inhumanly butchered in cold blood, has given an explanation which, if it proves anything, shews that English officers do not at all times make a sufficiently liberal use of the "discretion in particular cases," which it seems they are allowed to exercise. We think an error on the side of humanity is generally a safe one, and that the protection of an English ship might have been afforded to those wretched men, when, for the bloody vengeance which seems to have been almost the only ruling principle of Spanish military statesmen, it must have been known that the refusal to give it amounted to a sentence of death. It is of no avail now to treat of these transactions; the victims are in their graves, and their murderers bear about with them the rewards and honours bestowed on them by the "Most Christian" Christina.

All that can be done is to regret the occurrence of scenes that are a disgrace to humanity at large, and to hope that in future those English officers who may be placed in similar circumstances, may remember that a little generous humanity may be exercised at "their own discretion." If they can prevent the occurrence of such a scene as that which took place at the gate of Alicant—even though they should trench by a hair's breadth on a "strict neutrality"—they may be assured the country will bear them out in so doing. We hope a disposition to do this will be encouraged by the expression which Sir R. Peel gave to his feelings of indignation at these atrocities, and which we feel pleasure in repeating here, by quoting his own words:—"On a question of this nature he should always take an opportunity of expressing his disgust at the wholesale massacres of prisoners without trial which were going on in Spain, as doing more to injure the character of Spain in the eyes of the civilized world, than any other course of action which her Government could pursue. He could not have believed that members of civilized nations could have exhibited such conduct; and he thought that barbarous nations would have shown more humanity in their contests with one another than had been observed by both parties in Spain."

We are sorry to perceive, by the foreign intelligence of the week, that the paltry affair of Otaheite, which in England scarcely excites a thought, is still magnified in France to a serious cause of quarrel. This almost imperceptible spot on the earth's surface has given rise to more discussion, or almost as much, as the partition of Poland. We know that "greatly to find quarrel in a straw, when honour is at stake," is a proof of courage and sensibility, if not of prudence. But we should be most unfeignedly sorry if this potato-patch of earth, which, as far as the rest of the

world is concerned, seems in it, but not of it—"in a great pool a swan's nest"—should lead to any strife more dangerous than the war of words. The Paris papers are very barren of news, but the dominions of Queen Pomare are an abundant source of speculation. Here is the latest:—It is stated that an arrangement has been made with the English Government, by which the French possession of Otaheite is to be confirmed, and an equivalent to be given—first, by the recall of the French expedition to China, and next, by the partition between England and France of the island of St. Domingo.

The credit of originating this absurd report is generally given to the *Patrie*, but all the other journals have adopted it with great alacrity, coupled with no small amount of denunciation of "perfidious Albion." We copy from the *Herald* the following remarks on this amicable adjustment:—"How the Chinese expedition, which sailed some weeks since, is to be recalled, these papers forget to mention, as well as the process by which the black masters of St. Domingo are to be ejected from their lands, and the island to be divided between its former owners and our good selves. The *Constitutionnel* discovers that the black gentlemen of St. Domingo, not having paid the dividends on the Hay-tian loan, the French Government has an equitable lien on their goods and chattels, whilst England, by a hocus-pocus, which is not very clearly explained, is to take possession of the side of the island inhabited by Spaniards, as a set-off for its claims on the treasury of Madrid; and the democratic *Pacifique*, to crown the whole, states that the French Government has resolved to pay in hard cash to Queen Pomare the value of Otaheite, and to establish her as full sovereign on a little island not far removed from her actual dominions."

France, which was more than suspected of stirring up insurrection in Spain, has given, and is giving, every discouragement to the insurrectionary movements in Italy. It is stated in the *Commerce*, that M. Guizot has addressed a circular to the several Italian Governments, undertaking to give them all possible moral support, and to expel from the soil of France, or its African colony, any political refugee known to be engaged in any conspiracy against these States.

As a pendant to the above, a letter from Barcelona states that seven unfortunate persons, suspected only of being Carlists and refugees, had, within a few days preceding its date, been shot within the Spanish frontiers. Are these legitimate disturbers of states worth all the blood that is shed for them and by them?

The domestic intelligence from France is not interesting. The Chamber has been discussing at great length the New Prison Reform Bill. There is a disposition on the part of the Government to adopt, to some extent, the Penitentiary system. We only hope that it will not adopt the "solitary" plan, which is converting the tenants of our prisons into the occupants of madhouses. The following is a good statement of the case and its difficulties:—"The present condition of the French large prisons is admitted to be execrable, as they have become complete schools of crime; but the difficulty of reform is very great, first, on account of the great expense it will occasion, and next, by the difficulty of choosing between solitary imprisonment and what is called 'seclusion.' The first, it is admitted, leads to mental imbecility and to madness—the strongest mind and the most stubborn spirit cannot resist—while the latter offers the advantages of combining the separation of convicts from evil communication, with full opportunity of witnessing each other's work, and of feeling that the world and the sight of fellow-creatures are not for ever excluded. The French Government and the Commission, through the organ of its reporter, M. de Tocqueville, propose the adoption of the Philadelphia system, subject to such slight variations as the nature of the French criminal demands."

LORD BROUGHAM, who seems indefatigable, has just addressed a long letter to Mr. Scoble on the effect of any alteration in our sugar duties on the great question of slavery. If there is any one question on which his Lordship has been consistent, it is that of slavery. He has been, and is, a strong enemy of the whole of the degrading system. We confess we cannot see so clearly as his lordship the line of demarcation between the use of slave-grown produce and the produce of free labour. Up till a comparatively few years ago, the whole of the sugar consumed in these countries was slave-grown, and all that is imported, and refined, under bond, for exportation, (not for consumption here,) may be, and is, slave-grown still. The whole of our supply of cotton is grown by slaves; but this objection his Lordship gets over by stating that no slaves are "imported" into the Southern States of the Union. But are they not "bred" there? The whole of the question is surrounded with difficulties. The following paragraph of his Lordship's letter is characteristic, and contains the pith of his objection to buying of States that uphold and continue the system of slavery:—

As to any commercial policy which this country may adopt exerting much influence upon the legislatures of the slave settlements, or their planters, my hopes are, I confess, not sanguine; because I well know the spirit of gambling speculation which pervades those nations, always agitating the mass, and mixing itself with the great body of the people. But, if any course of conduct can have any such an influence, it is assuredly that which all reflecting abolitionists recommend—the shutting our markets against slave-grown sugar, and opening them to the produce of free labour. The plan of the extraordinary, though perfectly well-meant letter, of which you have sent me a copy, is one from which surely no reflecting person ever can hope for the smallest practical effect, namely, the "powerful operation of English anti-slavery opinion upon Brazilian slavery opinion." The proposition is to offer them gold to continue the slave-trade, and to preach them a sermon to give it up. One can hardly doubt which of these exhortations will prove the most efficacious. Even the "benevolent exertions of individuals, or of Anti-Slavery Societies," to which the writers of the letter would confine all our efforts with foreign states, seem to offer a most remote and doubtful prospect of any real good. When coupled with the grand remedy for slavery and the slave-trade, of admitting all at once into our markets as much sugar as negro slave labour can yield to the lash, such a resource can hardly be seriously relied on by any rational person.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning at the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. His Majesty the King of the Belgians held a diplomatic levee at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday, for the reception of the foreign ministers. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the French Ambassador, and the Countess de St. Aulaire, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the new Houses of Parliament on Saturday, and spent upwards of two hours in inspecting the works. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Montagu Wynyard, who took his text from Ecclesiastes, chap. xi, verses 7 and 8. The prayers were read by the Rev. Horsley Dakins, and the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Knapp. The musical service, in D, was Sir George Smart's; the anthem was "My God, my God." Sir George Smart presided at the organ. Sir R. Peel had a lengthened audience of the King of the Belgians, on Sunday, at Buckingham Palace.

On Monday the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and partook of a *déjeuner* with her Majesty and Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Prince of Leiningen, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Leiningen paid visits (to take leave) to the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, and other members of the royal family.

On Tuesday morning her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, her son, and attended by Sir George Couper, left Clarence House for a lengthened sojourn on the Continent.

On Wednesday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the Gardens of Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert rode out afterwards

on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie. The royal dinner party included M. Van de Weyer, Sir James and Lady Graham, and the Hon. Mrs. Anson.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Thursday being specially appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of merry bells, the ships in the river being decorated with flags, and the principal public buildings and many of the churches having the royal standard floating in the breeze at an early hour. At ten o'clock a numerous assemblage of well-dressed persons were congregated on the parade in St. James's Park, to witness the inspection of the household troops. The 1st Life Guards formed on the right of the Infantry, and were attended by their band in their state clothing, as also by their splendid kettle-drums—presented to them by George IV. On the occasion of the Queen's birthday, the united bands of the Foot Guards attend the parade, forming a reunion of military music not to be surpassed. The troops wore their new clothing, and looked extremely well. They went through their evolutions in a most soldierlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the illustrious personages and distinguished officers present:—Field Marshal Leopold, King of the Belgians; his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, and his staff, were present, comprising Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir James Macdonald, Marquis of Douro, Sir Edward Bowater, the Marquis of Worcester, Sir Charles Dalbiac, &c. We also noticed the Gold Stick (Viscount Combermere), and the Earl of Effingham. At one o'clock a double royal salute was fired by the Tower and Park guns; and similar salutes were fired at all the naval stations and military garrisons in the United Kingdom.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT FOR THE CONTINENT.—On Tuesday last, at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by her son, the Prince of Leiningen, Sir George Couper, and Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and suite, arrived at the Dover terminus of the South Eastern Railway, in the royal carriage, and by special train. A royal salute from the Grand Redoubt welcomed the arrival of the royal dukes, who were received at the station by Colonel Rice Jones, the commandant of the garrison; Colonel Mercer, Major Raines, Lieutenant Cornwell, Captain Smithett, and other naval and military officers, and a guard of honour of the 77th Regiment, who were drawn up on the quay, under the command of Captain Clarke. Her Royal Highness on alighting from the train, walked to Archeliff-square, from whence a carriage and four conveyed the royal dukes to Cross-wall quay, where her Majesty's steam-boat the Princess Alice was in readiness to transport her Royal Highness to Boulogne. Her Royal Highness was conducted from the carriage on board the Princess Alice by Captain Mercer, and the moorings having been thrown off, the vessel left the harbour about twenty minutes to one o'clock, under a royal salute, amid cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs on the part of the numerous spectators who crowded the pier, the military band in attendance playing a favourite air. Her Royal Highness (who was dressed in deep mourning) looked remarkably well, and seemed highly gratified at the attentions of all around her. The weather was uncommonly fine, and scarce a ripple disturbed the surface of the water, so that her Royal Highness must have experienced an exceedingly pleasant as well as quick passage to Boulogne, whence she proceeds to Paris.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—It is strongly rumoured about the court, and we have good grounds for believing the report to be correct, that Mr. G. E. Anson (the private secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert) will shortly be appointed to the important and highly confidential situation of private secretary to the Queen. It may not be generally known that the Baroness Lehzen acted in this capacity in the household of the Sovereign up to the period of her retirement, now about eighteen months ago.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The head mastership of King Edward the Sixth's School, Macclesfield, has been conferred on the Rev. H. A. Oram, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, third master in Huddersfield College. The rev. gentleman resigns the latter appointment.

The Rev. Jacob Hughes, M.A., curate of Llanfair, Pembrokeshire, has been instituted to that vicarage, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Josiah Rees. **OXFORD.**—In accordance with the instructions contained in the will of John Bampton, M.A., some time Canon of Salisbury, the Heads of Colleges met on Tuesday morning and elected the Rev. Charles Able Hurteley, B.D., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and rector of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year. The Margaret Professor of Divinity will begin a course of lectures on Monday, May 9, at one o'clock. The Prælector of Logic will read the Topics of Aristotle on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays during the present term, commencing on Monday next. The Boden Professor of Sanscrit will commence his lectures at the Clarendon, on Monday, the 6th of May, at two o'clock. The Reader in Geology began his course of lectures on the composition, structure, and physical revolutions of the earth, and the changes in animal and vegetable nature that have attended them, on Thursday, at the Clarendon, at two o'clock. The lectures will be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Easter and Act Terms. The Regius Professor of Modern History proposes to read with a class, during this and the following terms, a course of Italian history.

On Wednesday the Lord Bishop of London commenced his annual course of confirmations for the metropolis and suburbs at Christ Church, Newgate-street. The right rev. prelate arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and took his seat on the north side of the altar, the south side being occupied by his lordship's chaplain, the Rev. Charles Dalton, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. Prayers having been read by the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., Vicar of Christ-church, the bishop ascended the pulpit, and delivered a solemn and impressive charge to the candidates for the holy rite of confirmation. Upwards of 350 young women, and 340 young men were confirmed. Amongst the latter were 140 youths belonging to Christ's Hospital. The remainder of the service was then read by the bishop, who closed the proceedings by pronouncing the apostolic benediction. Monday, May 6th, Parish Church of St. Mary, Islington; Tuesday, May 7th, St. James's Church, Westminster; Wednesday, May 8th, St. Philip's Church, Stepney; Monday, May 13th, Parish Church of St. Mary-lebone; Wednesday, May 15th, St. Luke's Church, Chelsea. His lordship intends holding a series of confirmations in that part of his diocese situate in Essex, during the course of the autumn.

On Monday evening a meeting of the Incorporated Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, took place at their Chambers, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, to examine into several urgent cases of deficient accommodation and applications for aid submitted to them from various parishes in England and Wales. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided on this occasion. Amongst the business transacted at the meeting the most important were the grants voted towards the erection of thirteen additional churches and chapels, the rebuilding, with enlargement, of three existing churches and chapels, and the enlarging, or otherwise increasing the accommodation in seven other churches, making twenty-three grants in all. The amount of money voted by the meeting for the twenty-three grants voted on this occasion in aid of the works just referred to is £3,840.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL.—On Thursday a numerous meeting of dissenters and others was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of adopting measures respecting the above-mentioned bill, and other matters connected with charities and church property of Dissenters, &c. The meeting was announced for twelve o'clock, but the chair was not taken until past one o'clock, when Mr. Renington Mills was called on to preside. The proceedings having commenced in the usual manner, the chairman addressed the meeting, briefly alluding to the bill now before Parliament for the regulation of Dissenting chapels. He considered that the bill in question was intended for the benefit of a small body of Dissenters, the Unitarians, against whom decisions had been given in the courts of law, which held that a large amount of property in their possession was the property of Presbyterians, and other Trinitarian bodies, and consequently that they had no legal title to it. They had not then met for the purpose of discussing the principles of the Unitarians, or in order to take from them any property for religious purposes legally theirs (hear, hear); but he protested against any bill being introduced that would reverse a just decision of the courts of law (Hear, hear). He, therefore, was of opinion that other religious bodies should come forward and protest against the bill in question.—The Rev. Mr. Blackburne next addressed the meeting at some length. He was followed by others. Some remarks were made, during the meeting, by the friends of Unitarianism, which created much confusion. Resolutions, in accordance with the object of the meeting, were finally agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE LONDON INSTITUTION.—On Thursday afternoon the annual general meeting of the proprietors and subscribers of this institution was held in the theatre of the Institute, Finsbury Circus, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., in the chair. The institution was founded in the year 1805 by the principal merchants and bankers of the City of London, headed by Sir Francis Baring, Bart. and M.P., for the purpose of establishing a library and reading-room, and to provide men of eminence in every branch of science and learning to deliver lectures for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the citizens. Since then, the institution, which is incorporated by Act of Parliament, has rapidly progressed, and it now ranks among the first, the most successful, and praiseworthy establishments that adorn the British metropolis. William Tite, Esq., F.R.S., secretary, read the annual report, which stated that the institution had been very successful, and their meetings had been productive of greater pleasure and advantage than any other similar institution. The receipts had been £3657 4s. 5d., and the payments £3285, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £388 19s. 3d. The funded property of the institution amounted to £37,630. The report having been adopted, a committee of management was appointed for the ensuing year, and the customary vote of thanks being awarded to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Thursday Exeter Hall was completely crowded in every part by an immense multitude, who filled galleries and platform indiscriminately, to celebrate the annual meeting of this most extensive and beneficent society. W. B. Gurney, Esq., took the chair. The Rev. J. Angus, M.A., read the report, from which it appeared that 192 agents were in the service of the society, which had increased its sphere of usefulness and was acting with renewed vigour. The Rev. William Brock, of Norwich, and most of the influential gentlemen on the platform, moved and seconded resolutions in support of the society, which met with a most hearty response from the meeting.

MARTLEBONE DISTRICT SOCIETIES.—From the Reports from the several districts, it appears that, during the past year, 3601 persons had been relieved by their visitations; and that the sums distributed amounted to £1195 0s. 14d.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT IN DRIVING.—On Tuesday considerable curiosity and wonder were exhibited by crowds of persons assembled in the principal streets of the West-end of the metropolis, to witness the performance of Mr. Emely, the master of the horse to Mr. Batty's establishment, "Astley's Amphitheatre," in driving twenty highly-trained horses—a feat never before attempted—attached to a four-wheel carriage, containing twenty persons, at full speed through the streets of the metropolis, without the slightest apparent difficulty, and without a single accident occurring—a feat which must be considered extraordinary from the crowded state of the streets with vehicles of all descriptions at this time of the year.

THE WILL FORGERIES.

THE SENTENCES.

Shortly after ten o'clock on Monday morning the judges, Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Maule, having taken their seats upon the bench at the Central Criminal Court,

Mr. Phinn rose and said that his client, William Sanders, had intimated to him his wish to retract his plea of "Not Guilty," and plead "Guilty" to the indictment against him in the case of Mary Hunt; and, after careful consideration of the evidence in the case, his learned friend (Mr. Stone) and himself had come to the determination that the result must be the same in effect if the trial should be proceeded with. He wished their lordships would permit him to advert to the condition in life in which the prisoner moved, and to mention that he was a man of inferior education to the other prisoners, and that after a long course of misfortune, having been twice an insolvent, he had been led by men of superior judgment to commit the offence with which he was charged.

Mr. Straight, the clerk of the arraigns, then called upon the prisoner, and told him he was charged with inciting a certain evil-disposed person to forge a will purporting to be the last will and testament of Mary Hunt, and asked him whether he pleaded Guilty or Not Guilty.—Sanders: I wish to plead Guilty.

Mr. Wilkins said there were two other cases to be tried—the one just mentioned, and also another against Mr. Barber; and he (Mr. Wilkins) could only say on the part of his client, Mr. Barber, that he was particularly anxious that those cases should be tried, and that he should, in reference to the case on which his client had been convicted, use every constitutional privilege which the law allowed him to render it nugatory, by appealing to the highest tribunals in the land. The learned gentleman expressed his conviction that the reason these trials were not to be proceeded with was that it was felt by the prosecution that they did not dare to proceed.—Mr. Erie said it would be improper now to advert to his convictions in reference to this case.—Mr. Wilkins, in a rather imperative tone, asked to know whether it was the intention of the learned counsel to allow an acquittal in regard to the other prisoners, or to enter a *nolli prosequi*?—Mr. Erie said when he was called on to decide what course he intended to pursue, he should be ready to do so.

Mr. Wilkins complained of an allusion to his client, which his learned friend Mr. Phinn had made. Mr. Phinn denied that he had in any way alluded to Mr. Wilkins's client. He had carefully abstained from doing so.

Mr. Wilkins.—His learned friend had spoken of his client having been tempted by persons of superior judgment.—Mr. Justice Maule said the Court had not understood that any allusion had been made to Mr. Barber.

The judges then retired to consult on what course they should take, and, after an absence of about a quarter of an hour, they returned into court, upon which Mr. Straight, having called the prisoners severally by name, told them they had been convicted of felony, and asked them what they had to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon them?

Mr. Barber then, in a clear tone of voice, and in a very calm and unembarrassed manner, proceeded to make a long speech to the Court, in order to show that he had been the victim of Fletcher. He said he was aware that the question put to him implied whether he had any legal objection to make. He trusted, however, that their lordships would not preclude him from making some observations on the general nature of the case upon which he had been convicted, more particularly as no witnesses were called for his defence. He did not mean by this to cast the least reflection on his counsel, to whom he could never be too grateful, and whose able defence would command his eternal gratitude. He wished to say, however, that at the conclusion of the learned gentleman's speech, had he (Mr. Barber) been asked whether he thought it necessary to have any witnesses called, he should have said he did not think it was. He had, however, very important evidence which he might have called. A system of deception had been practised against him by that man (pointing to Mr. Fletcher).

Mr. Fletcher.—No, no. Mr. Barber said he had never had any desire to increase Mr. Fletcher's difficulties, but the frightful circumstances in which he was placed were owing to Mr. Fletcher. All the misery he had suffered had been brought about by him, and was attributable to that confidence which he was induced to repose in Mr. Fletcher, whom he had not the least reason to suspect up to the present time. He hoped he would be able to satisfy their lordships by a method more than assertions of this kind. He then went on to say that he would explain the course which had been adopted towards him by Fletcher, in reference to Miss Slack's case. The correspondence had been already laid before their lordships, but the most important feature in the history of this transaction he could not bring before their lordships. It was this. Fletcher said it is likely that this young lady (Miss Slack) is entitled to this stock. He (Barber) had said he did not think there was much doubt of it, and thought it must be so. He said, however, there was a means by which he could decide the matter most completely, and that if he (Barber) could procure the handwriting, he would have it compared with the signature in the Bank book. He did so, and procured a letter with the signature of Miss Slack. Fletcher thereupon got it compared with the Bank books, as procured by Christmas. Respecting the answer which he got from Fletcher as to the result of that comparison, he had no means of verifying it; but Fletcher told him that the handwriting did not agree at all, and that his friend had compared it with the signature in the Bank books. He declared that the signature in the Bank books was that of an elderly person, while the signature of Miss Slack was that of a young lady, and that it was therefore quite certain that she was not the owner of the stock. He (Barber) then expressed his regret and surprise, but Fletcher said he was quite satisfied, and stated that the lady had executed a power of attorney before the dividends on the stock had ceased to be received. He entreated their lordships to remember that Captain Foskett had said that Miss Slack was about twenty-seven years of age; he admitted that in his evidence Fletcher upon this said it could not be the same party, as she would not have been competent to make a power of attorney at the period at which she had executed it, if she was only twenty-seven years of age then. Coupling these facts together, he had come to the conclusion, firmly and honestly, that Miss Slack was not the same person as she in whose name the stock was invested, but that she was quite a different party. In a letter which he had written to Mr. Baxter (Captain Foskett's attorney), he (Mr. Barber) had promised that if the right party had been found out he would give him information of it, for the satisfaction of the young lady and the family. Now, when he wrote that letter he intended either to keep that promise or he did not. If he intended to keep it, it could not be argued that he had a guilty knowledge, and if he did not, he should not have made it, as it was perfectly unnecessary; but he did make it, and he intended to have kept it, and he did keep it. He did not, unfortunately, write a letter, but after this party (Emma Slack) had come forward, he met Mr. Baxter in Lincoln's Inn-fields, and informed him that the person who was really the owner had come forward and produced a will. Mr. Baxter said, "Ah, indeed!" and the correspondence between them then stopped, and that casual meeting was a great misfortune to him (Barber), for, had he not met Mr. Baxter, he should have written a letter, which would have been copied in his books, and have been produced at the trial. He had said that Fletcher had deceived him in reference to the handwriting, but he was not quite sure that Mr. Fletcher had not been deceived himself. It appeared from the evidence of Christmas that he gave rather a doubtful description of the signature; but whether he did or not, it certainly appeared he stated that Miss Slack, of Abbot's Langley, was not the owner of the stock. Mr. Fletcher produced to him (Barber) an extract from a letter, and said he had received it from a friend at the Bank. He (Barber) never knew who that friend was till after this prosecution had been commenced. He spoke of him simply as a friend at the Bank. The extract from the letter alluded to stated that there was stock in the Bank standing in the name of Miss Slack, formerly of Smith-street, Chelsea, now of Abbot's Langley, but that was not the same person. During this time he attended a case at the Croydon assizes, during which his partner, Mr. Bircham, attended to Mr. Fletcher's business in this case.

[Barber then produced the extract from the letter, and, turning to Mr. Fletcher, said, "You will admit this is in your handwriting." Fletcher admitted it was.] Their lordships would see how important this was. There were two circumstances by which he arrived at a certain conviction that Miss Slack was not the owner of the property—one that the handwriting was different, and the other that she could not have executed the power of attorney, which it appeared she had, on account of her age. He had said to Captain Foskett in one of the conversations, that forty years of age would do. The prosecution appeared to think that was against him, but see how that told in his favour. Forty years would do; that was to say, it was consistent with other circumstances; and was it not most extraordinary that Captain Foskett, who had married the lady's sister, should have stated that her age was twenty-seven, when in fact it was thirty-seven? After some further observations, in which there was considerable repetition, he declared, over and over, that he was misled by Fletcher; that he had been Fletcher's victim. He then appealed to the life of industry and respectability which he had led from boyhood to the present time, and concluded by calling on Fletcher, as he hoped to enjoy some peaceful moments in his later life, to declare that he (Barber) had been the victim of his (Fletcher's) deception, and begging of the Court to extend its mercy to him.

Mr. Fletcher, on being called on, threw the onus upon Christmas, and said that, if Mr. Barber had been deceived, he had himself been made the dupe of others who were more designing than he was. He had been long affected with disease of the heart. He did not believe he could live many years, and he implored the mercy of the Court.

William Sanders said that he had been made an instrument in the hands of others, and as he had made every reparation in his power for what he had done, he trusted the Court would deal mercifully with him.

The two female prisoners said nothing.

Mr. Baron Gurney then proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners. Addressing Fletcher first, he said, that he had been found guilty upon two indictments of the crime of felony—that a few years ago he would have expiated with his life the crime of which he had been found guilty—that his crime was aggra-

vated from the respectable position he occupied in society. He then sentenced him to transportation for life. With regard to Mr. Barber, he said that he had been found guilty as an accessory before the fact, after a patient and long trial. The learned judge who tried him had acquiesced in the finding of the jury, and his opinion was not altered after the statement which the prisoner had made. His crime was also very much aggravated from the fact of his being a respectable attorney, and the sentence of the Court was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life. With regard to William Sanders, the Court distinguished his guilt from that of the others, and believing him to have been misled, the sentence of the Court was, that he be transported for seven years. With respect to the two female prisoners, as they had been instruments in the hands of others, and as one of them (Mrs. Dorey) had made all the atonement in her power, by making a confession which furthered the ends of justice, the sentence of the Court upon them was, that they be kept in confinement for two years.

The prisoner Fletcher sunk into his seat when sentence had been pronounced. Mr. Barber seemed deeply affected at first, but soon recovered his usual calm manner, and the female prisoners were both in tears.

The Court then adjourned to the 6th of May.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Thursday.

THE NEW TRIAL MOTION.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning the judges took their seats on the bench. Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers were present. The Court was completely filled. The Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, and nearly all the counsel engaged in the trial, were present.

Mr. Whiteside then rose, and moved for a new trial, on the several grounds contained in the notice already published. The address of the learned gentleman was more distinguished for legal acuteness than for eloquence or public interest. The first ground of his objection was, that there was no such person on the jury as John Rigby, the gentleman who impersonated him being John Jason Rigby, who was neither on the panel, or summoned to attend. He cited a considerable number of cases, to convince the Court that but 11 jurors actually tried the life issue. His next had reference to the "abstraction" of the names from the jury list—then to the judge's charge—next, to the evidence which was admitted for the prosecution. The learned gentleman argued at great length, that the violent ballad sold at Mullaghmast should not have been received in evidence. At the time the Court rose, Mr. Whiteside had not finished his law argument. The learned gentleman will resume his address to-morrow morning.

NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.

The Newmarket Stakes, a subscription of 50 sovs each, h ft, for 3-y olds: colts Sat 8lb, fillies 8st 2lb. D.M.

Duke of Portland's c by Beiram, out of Tragedy ..	1
Lord Exeter's c Crosby, by Liverpool ..	2
Lord Albemarle's Candidate ..	3

Won by two lengths.

Match.—Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 8st 7lb, beat Lord Exeter's Celia, 8st 1lb. T.Y.C., 200, h ft.

This concludes the whole of the races.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians and suite are not expected to leave Buckingham Palace for the Continent until the close of next week. His Majesty's illustrious sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, after a brief visit to the Court of the Tulleries, proceeds, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Sir George Couper, to Berne, where her elder sister, the Duchess Julienne of Saxe-Coburg, has long been resident.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the natal day of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, aunt to the Queen, who completed her 69th year.

Mr. B. Wood, M.P.—We have heard, with much regret, that this gentleman, who has been for some time in indifferent health, has been lately attacked by paralysis of so serious a character as to occasion much anxiety to his friends.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—Yesterday, the annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the Office, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The Marquis of Conyngham, who presided, opened the proceedings by making a few observations congratulatory of the prosperous state of the institution. The secretary then read the report for the third year of the society, which commenced by congratulating the members on its permanent establishment. It next referred, at some length, to the publication and editing of works illustrative of the several productions of Shakespeare, and also detailed a list of works remaining under consideration as to acceptance by the committee. The report concluded by expressing thanks to the several noblemen and gentlemen that had patronised the society. From the financial statement it appeared that the total receipts were, including a previous balance of £371 16s. 9d., £893 7s. 7d. The expenditure was £664 4s. 1d., leaving a balance with the treasurer of £229 3s. 6d. It further appeared that there were outstanding subscriptions to the amount of £417, not including those for previous years. The report having been received and adopted in the usual manner, thanks were passed to the noble chairman, who, having acknowledged the compliment, dissolved the meeting.

The large estate, near Boston, the property of Lord Monson, was sold on Thursday, at the Auction Mart, by Mr. George Robins, for 57,100 guineas, to Mr. Malcolm, the former M.P. for Boston. The room was crowded by lots of great capitalists. The result seems to be twenty-nine years' purchase on the clear rental.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS FOR HOLLAND.—In consequence of the approaching Dutch fair to be held in Holland during the forthcoming month, three companies of English comedians, tragedians, dancers, musicians, &c., amounting, it is said, to upwards of 200 persons, have been engaged from London, and will leave this country at the commencement of the next week.

FALMOUTH, April 25.—This morning, the Bucephalus, East Indiaman, Captain Fulcher, arrived off here, and landed passengers. She left the Sand Heads, Calcutta, on Jan. 9; Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 28; and St. Helena, on March 12. The abolition of the harbour and light dues at the Cape was the cause of much satisfaction both to the shipmasters and also to the colonists.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON THE THAMES.—LOSS OF AN INDIAMAN.—At about half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday afternoon a large barque, which was being towed down the river from the London Docks, on arriving opposite Gravesend, was discovered to be on fire, and an alarm being given, the tug-steamers towing her made for the Essex shore, about a quarter of a mile below Tilbury Fort, where, from the rapid increase of the fire, it was found necessary, for the safety of the shipping in the river, to scuttle the vessel, as soon as the persons on board were taken off. As far as we could ascertain, the name of the now sunken ship is the Woodall, of Liverpool, with an outward bound cargo for the Cape of Good Hope, Calcutta, and Sydney, having several passengers for the two former places, and emigrants for the latter place, on board, all of whom were safely landed at Gravesend and the opposite shore.

THREE LIVES LOST.—On Wednesday last a powerful steam-boiler, employed by Messrs. Hipkiss and Green, brewers, at Oldwindsor, Stourbridge, suddenly burst, and destroyed everything around it. Three individuals were killed; and Mr. Green was severely scalded.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—THE FORGERY ON MESSRS. SMITH'S BANK.—John S. Francis, an officer in the Cape of Good Hope Mounted Rifles, and Mary Ann Brown, an elegantly dressed young lady, of extremely good countenance, were brought up before Mr. Jardine, charged with forging various cheques of large amount, purporting to be drawn by the Dowager Lady Nelthorpe, widow of the late Admiral Sir John Nelthorpe, with intent to defraud Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers. The female prisoner was possessed of extremely good education, and was a governess in several noblemen's families. Being of slender means, Lady Nelthorpe had kindly invited her on many occasions to her house, and while there the prisoner had seen her write cheques on her bankers. About a month since it was discovered that three cheques, to the amount of £400, had been drawn on Lady Nelthorpe's account, and as they were forgeries, a strict inquiry was made, and it was discovered that the female prisoner had committed them; that she had gone to live with the male prisoner at Ranelagh Grove, Piccadilly, and that they resided together as man and wife on the money till they were both arrested. Mr. Bush, Secretary to the Bankers' Protection Society, attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Montague Chambers for the male prisoner. For the latter it was endeavoured to be proved that he was perfectly unaware of how the female had come by the money; that he had, in the inexperience of youth, contracted a love for her which knew no bounds; and that she had told him she had an annuity of £200 per annum, which he fully believed. He was of a high family—had two brothers in the army—and was indignant at the charge being made against him.—Mr. Jardine considered that there was no charge against him to warrant his detention for forgery; but, in case anything further should be forthcoming, he should require heavy bail for his appearance.—He required bail for himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each. The bail was immediately found. The female prisoner was committed for trial for forgery, and bail refused, although she was near her confinement. She went into hysterics, screamed loudly in court, and fainted away during the proceedings.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Madrid are to the 19th. According to one of the Government journals, the *Castellano*, reports of a marriage between the Queen and the eldest son of Don Carlos were current in the capital, and generally believed. Her Majesty, it was expected, would set out for Catalonia about the beginning of May. It is said she is suffering under a scrofulous complaint, and that her medical attendants have recommended the use of sulphurous waters.

General Prim has left Madrid on eight months' leave, having refused to take the command of the Morocco expedition. He comes to France and England, and it is said that his object in visiting us is to meet Espartero, and to make up matters with him.

GREECE.—From Athens we learn that a new cabinet had been formed. Conduriotti had been appointed Minister of Marine and President of the Council; Mavrocordato, Minister of Finance; Coletti, Minister of the Interior; Triacopi, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Somachi, Minister of Justice; and Metaxa, Minister of War. The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction had not been appointed.



THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

By the courtesy of his Excellency the Swedish Minister, we are enabled to present to our subscribers the accompanying portraits; that of Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway, being copied from a painting by a Swedish artist; and that of the Queen, Josephine, from a lithograph, a striking likeness.

Oscar was born in Paris, in July, 1799, consequently, he will shortly complete his 45th year.

At the time of his birth, his father was commanding the army of reserve on the Rhine, and was, in the same year, appointed Minister of War. His mother was Desirée Clary, the sister of Joseph Buonaparte's wife. In 1796, Napoleon had been a suitor for this lady's hand. In one of his letters, he said, "I will insure

to you a brilliant lot. Possibly, I may pass away like a meteor; but I venture to predict that my passage will be long remembered." Mademoiselle de Clary's father, a rich merchant at Marseilles, refused Napoleon, (then General-in-Chief of the army in Italy), observing, that he thought one Buonaparte enough in his family.

In 1804, Oscar, then five years of age, joined his father, who was governor of the kingdom of Hanover. He was placed at a school, where the sons of some of the best families in the country were his companions. His education took a German rather than a French direction, and he imbibed that taste for the literature and the languages of the north which he has constantly retained. Oscar came to Sweden with his father in 1810, since which time he has scarcely ever quitted the country. He has so identified himself with Sweden, that he seldom speaks any other language than the Swedish; and he writes it with a degree of purity, of which several of his printed works bear evidence. Immediately on his arrival in Sweden the education of the young Prince was consigned exclusively to Swedish masters. The good fruits of that education are manifested in his solid and extensive information, and his truly national spirit.

Prince Oscar accompanied his father in the campaign in Norway in the year 1814, and thereby acquired some experience in warlike operations. He has a taste for the military art, though he is not exclusively devoted to it. He can manoeuvre with admirable skill a corps of infantry or cavalry, or both together. His knowledge of artillery is extensive, and perfectly practical. He was therefore appropriately created Grand Master of the Artillery of the two kingdoms (Master General of the Ordnance).

The variety of his tastes for different branches of military science has not prevented him from making very extensive acquisitions in several other departments of knowledge, particularly in philology and geography. Having been the pupil of Berzelius, so great is his knowledge of chymistry that Sir Humphry Davy declared he never saw so much in an unprofessional person. He is the author of several works on military subjects; and of a work on Prison Discipline, which has been translated into English, and almost every other European language. King Oscar is a munificent patron of the fine arts, has great talent for drawing, and is an excellent musician. The King expresses himself in public speaking with elegance and facility, and he has manifested extraordinary talent in translating rapidly into Swedish or Norwegian the speeches which his father used to extemporise in French.

His countenance is handsome, his features regular, his figure noble and well proportioned, and his look is full of amenity. His manner displays more of the calmness of a native of the north than the vivacity which might be expected in one of French extraction. He well discharged all his high state duties as Prince Royal; at four different times, owing to the King's ill-health, he had in his hands the government of the kingdom of Sweden, and he was long Viceroy of Norway. He has, moreover, exercised the functions of Chancellor of the Universities of Upsala, Lund, and Christiania, of High Admiral, and, as we have already said, of Commander of the Artillery.

He married, twenty years ago, Josephine, the daughter of Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg (one of the great characters of our age), by a Princess of Bavaria, sister of the present King. Four sons and one daughter are the issue of this marriage.

The succession to the throne is the more firmly secured to his family by the descent of his sons from their grandmother, the Princess of Bavaria; a descent which brings them nearer to the ancient house of Vasa than the Prince is who takes that name, and who really is only Prince of Holstein Gottorp.

All parties in Sweden and Norway hail the accession of Oscar to the throne with joy; although the place of his renowned father is difficult to fill. Most of the great powers of Europe have sent persons of high rank to congratulate Oscar on his accession; and the Emperor of Russia, immediately upon receiving the news of the demise of the late King, sent his own son-in-law, (brother to the Queen of Sweden,) to Stockholm, to express his deep regret at the death of so great and good a King, and to assure Oscar of his sincere friendship and esteem.

The funeral of the late King has been appointed to take place with great pomp, on the 26th inst. The day of the coronation of King Oscar is stated to be fixed in July.

The Royal Palace at Stockholm, of which we annex a picturesque engraving, is as fine a regal edifice as any in Europe; and has a truly majestic appearance from whatever quarter you behold it. It forms an immense quadrangle, the sides of which front the four chief points of the compass. The northern and southern faces are prolonged towards the sea, and the space thus formed between the palace walls and the railing, connecting the two projecting wings, is filled with flowers and shrubs; and this small garden, rising thus close above the quay, has a very pleasing effect. But, by far the finest view of the palace is either from the water, where it rises proudly above you, displaying its vast dimensions with a most imposing effect; or from the opposite side of the harbour, where you take in the bridge and the fine buildings of the square of Gustavus Adolphus.

No capital in Europe possesses greater advantages in point of situation than Stockholm; and but few can compete with the Swedish metropolis in the imposing beauty of her first appearance, when approached from the Baltic. On the seaward side the Royal Palace, rising almost from the water's edge, crowns, with its massive and spacious buildings, the only elevated spot of ground on the central island of the city; while the lofty tower of the adjoining church appears to spring from within the palace-walls.

The palace is not a century old, having been completed in the year 1755, under the superintendence of Count Tessin, the son of the original architect, whose labours, when fast advancing to completion, were destroyed by fire, in the year 1697. It contains a museum, library, and galleries of pictures and sculpture; and in the private apartments are a few fine paintings, by Rembrandt, Vandyke and Rubens.



THE ROYAL PALACE, STOCKHOLM.



(Continued from page 259, Supplement.)

It would appear that impressions of the cuts contained in the first edition of the "Dance of Death," had been printed off, in the manner of press proofs, on one side of the paper only, for some time before they appeared in a volume; and it has been conjectured that they were first printed in this manner at Basle, about 1530. A set of those impressions—one only, of the cut of the Astrologer, being wanting—is still preserved in the public library at Basle. A similar set, of the same cuts, belonged to the late William Young Ottley, and was sold, at the sale of his engravings, in 1837, to the British Museum, for £37 10s.

The original cuts have the appearance of having been printed with the greatest care. From the lightness of the impression in certain places, where the lines seem gradually to vanish, it is evident that the blocks had been *lowered* in those places, in order to diminish the pressure.

It has been supposed that the practice of *lowering* was of but recent introduction; it is, however, evident from many wood-cuts, even of an earlier date than those of the "Dance of Death," that the practice was well understood by the old wood-engravers.

In the same year, 1538, that the "Dance of Death" was first printed at Lyons, another book containing illustrations of the Old Testament, engraved on wood from Holbein's designs, was also published at the same place and by the same publishers. The first four cuts are the same as the first four of the "Dance of Death," being printed, in fact, from the same blocks. The rest of the cuts contained in the book, amounting to eighty-six, are of very unequal merit—some displaying great beauty of design and neatness of execution, while others appear to have been carelessly drawn and coarsely engraved. Though they are decidedly inferior to the cuts of the "Dance of Death," yet the

hand and mannerisms of the same designer may be frequently perceived in them. Several editions of the Bible Cuts were subsequently published at Lyons; one of them, of the date of 1549, has the explanatory text in English.

It has frequently been asserted that the cuts of the "Dance of Death" were engraved by Holbein himself; but there is not the slightest ground for the supposition. If he were an engraver on wood as well as a painter and designer, and had actually engraved those cuts, it is most likely that he himself would have engraved some of the designs which he made in England, where, in his time, there were no good engravers on wood, and, perhaps, no one who devoted himself exclusively to the profession. The cuts contained in Archbishop Cranmer's Catechism, printed at London, 1548, have been ascribed to Holbein; and two of them are unquestionably of his designing, for one of them



SCENE FROM "WATTEAU," IN 1644.

contains his name at full length, and the other his initials, H. H. The rest, twenty seven in number, whether designed by Holbein or not, appear to have been more feebly drawn than the other two, and display none of Holbein's characteristic vigour. The execution of the whole is that of a very ordinary workman. It is certain that they were not engraved by the person who engraved the cuts of the "Dance of Death," for it is impossible that he could have *disguised his hand* so completely; and if it be supposed that Holbein himself engraved the two which contain his mark, and if they are to be considered as a fair

specimen of his abilities, in this respect, it is certain that he did not excel as a wood-engraver. The cuts in Cranmer's Catechism may, however, be considered as the best which had hitherto appeared in any book printed in England. The best wood-cuts to be found in English books printed between 1550 and 1600, are the ornamental borders of title-pages and large initial letters; and though some of them possess considerable merit, yet scarcely one can be pronounced excellent. There appears to have been a want both of talented artists to furnish designs, and of skilful engravers to execute them. One of

the most "profusely illustrated" English books of this period, is a work entitled, "A Book of Christian Prayers," but more generally known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, printed at London, by John Day, 1569. Each page is surrounded by a border formed of wood-cuts, partly ornamental, and partly illustrative of the text. It is stated in Herbert's edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities," that such of the cuts as relate to the history of Christ, are "after Albert Durer and his wife." The statement is incorrect: the cuts are not copied from any of Albert Durer's; and there is not

the slightest reason for supposing that his wife was accustomed to make drawings, or to engrave on wood. The mark I. C., with a graver between the letters, occurs on several of those cuts, and is probably that of the engraver.

About 1660, Virgil Solis, a native of Nuremberg, appears to have been held in great repute by the German booksellers, as a designer on wood, and to have been much employed by them, not only in this branch of art, but also as a copper-plate engraver. Though many of his cuts display great fertility of invention, they yet generally want the stamp of truth; his figures are deficient in character; and his subjects are more likely the compositions of a dexterous than of a great artist. Bernard Solomon, a French artist, contemporary with Virgil Solis, appears to have been chiefly employed by the Lyons booksellers. He is said to have been an engraver on wood as well as a designer. The cuts ascribed to him are generally remarkable for their slim, meagre figures, and the comparative delicacy of their execution. Both he and Solis are justly classed with the little masters.

One of the best professional designers on wood in Germany, between 1560 and 1590, was Jost Amman, a native of Zurich, but who removed to Nuremberg, about 1560. His cuts display much more spirit and vigour than those of Virgil Solis; and they are also generally better engraved. The best of Jost Amman's numerous cuts, are contained in the following works:—"A Description of all Ranks Arts, and Trades," in German verse, by Hans Sachs, first printed at Frankfurt, in quarto, 1564, and several times reprinted in a smaller form, with the descriptions in Latin, by Hartman Schopper; among the cuts is one of a wood-engraver. Three books of costume, published between 1580 and 1585; and a work on Hunting and Fowling, published in 1582. From the time of Jost Amman, who died in 1591, wood-engraving appears to have rapidly declined in Germany. In new books of a superior class, copper-plate engravings now began to supersede wood-cuts, and the latter became chiefly confined to books of comparatively low price and inferior character. Artists of talent, not meeting with encouragement, no longer applied themselves to designing on wood; and the art of wood-engraving being thus left to mere workmen, had, by the end of the sixteenth century, sunk into neglect with respect to the higher purposes of book-illustration. The publication of the celebrated "Collection of Voyages and Travels," with copper-plate engravings, by the brothers De Bry and others, which was first commenced at Frankfurt, about 1590, may be considered as distinctly marking the period when copper-plate engravings began to supersede wood-cuts in books.

Some of the best wood-engravings which appeared towards the end of the sixteenth century are from the designs of Henry Goltzius, a Flemish artist; and several of the largest, printed in chiaro-scuro, are said to have been engraved by himself. In 1590 there was published at Venice a book of costumes, ancient and modern, of various parts of the world, with upwards of three hundred cuts, drawn by Cesare Vecellio, a relation of Titian. Those cuts, which display much character, have the appearance of having been drawn in a free and spirited manner with pen and ink. About this period, and indeed for twenty years previously, the wood-engravers of France and Italy appear to have been principally employed in executing ornamental vignettes and borders, and in engraving illustrative cuts for books of emblems and devices.

THE DECLINE OF WOOD-ENGRAVING IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY; ITS REVIVAL IN THE EIGHTEENTH; AND ITS SUBSEQUENT EXTENSION.

Scarcely a single artist of reputation is known as a designer on wood in the sixteenth century. Rubens, indeed, made a few large drawings on wood; but, as they were printed for himself, it would seem that they were made rather as an experiment for his own satisfaction than for general circulation. It is not unlikely that he wished to compare his own designs engraved on wood with those of the older German masters, of whose works, executed in this manner, he is known to have been an admirer. From his having made so few it is not unreasonable to suppose that he was not satisfied with the experiment. The best of those cuts is a woodland scene, in which the Virgin and infant Christ, with three infantine figures, are introduced in the foreground. In all of them the mere mechanism of the execution is too obtrusively apparent to entitle them to high praise as wood-engravings. Those impressions which have a tint of sepia printed over them, appear much better, in consequence of having the harshness of the lines subdued, than those which are printed simply on white paper. Those cuts were engraved by Christopher Jegher, who, having been presented with the blocks by Rubens, subsequently published them on his own account. Jegher resided, at Antwerp, but is said to have been born in Germany, about 1578. Cornelius Van Sichem, a native of Holland, and a contemporary of Jegher, executed, generally in a dry hard manner, an immense number of wood-engravings, most of which appear to be bad copies from the cuts of Albert Durer, and other old masters of the German school. In this period very few books are to be found, which derive any additional value from the excellence of the wood-cuts which they contain. Wood-engraving, for the purpose of book-illustration, had now fallen far behind engraving on copper.

A wood-engraver of the name of Switzer, probably a foreigner, executed the cuts for Speed's "History of Britain," printed in 1611, and is lauded in the preface as "the most exquisite and curious hand of that age." Even admitting the compliment to be true, the inevitable consequence is, that the best wood-engraver of the age was a very poor workman. Switzer also engraved the cuts in Parkinson's "Herbal," 1629. Switzer had a son who was also a wood-engraver, and who is mentioned in the first edition of Evelyn's "Sculptura," 1662, as being then living, and following his profession.

(To be continued.)

THE ST. ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday last the anniversary festival of this most excellent institution, which was established for the purpose of providing education, clothing, and entire maintenance for the children of those who had been once in prosperous circumstances, whether orphans or not, and belonging to all parts of the world, was held at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street. Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. The noble chairman was supported by the Sheriffs, Dr. Croly, Dr. Richardson, and several other dignitaries belonging to the Established Church. This charity was instituted in the year 1709, and the truly Christian object which its promoters, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have more than a century so munificently and usefully carried out has secured to the society the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Majesty the King of Hanover, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c. The customary loyal toasts having been given and responded to with great enthusiasm, the children were introduced, and the appearance of both girls and boys, as they were marshalled into the room, was such as to elicit the warmest approbation. The noble Chairman, in his usual eloquent and impressive manner, gave "Prosperity to the St. Ann's Society, and may the present objects of this charity become its future support." The peculiar character of this charity cannot fail to secure it at all times the most lively sympathy and aid of a Christian public. Since the establishment of the society, upwards of 1000 boys and 600 girls have been placed out or apprenticed. Dr. Croly proposed the health of the noble chairman, as the great philanthropist of the age, as the man sagacious in measures to remedy and relieve public distress. The reverend gentleman dwelt on the amiable and Christian virtues of the noble chairman in terms which we regret want of space compels us to omit. Lord Ashley returned thanks in a speech marked with delicacy and good feeling, and took occasion to advert to the case of the children engaged in factories, &c., at the same time suggesting that the present time was that which must be taken advantage of to secure to the younger branches of the working classes that protection and those blessings which God and nature demanded should be extended to them. Various other toasts followed, and the festivities were kept up to a late hour. The subscriptions amounted to £651 4s.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAHLEEL BRENTON.

The gallant Sir Jahleel Brenton, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral and Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital, died at Leamington Spa, on Sunday.

Sir Jahleel Brenton entered the service in 1777; was made a lieutenant on the 22nd November, 1790, and as such served on board the *Barfleur* in Lord Bridport's action off Cape St. Vincent's, in 1797 (in which were also his gallant friends, two of the admirals at the present Board of Admiralty); was made a commander on the 3rd July, 1799; and in command of the *Speedy*, 14-gun brig, in that year fought several gallant actions in the vicinity of Gibraltar; three of the enemy's vessels he captured during this command near Cape de Gatt, under a heavy fire of musketry from the surrounding hills. In the following month of October he destroyed four of the enemy's vessels in a heavy surf, at the time exposed to the guns of a fortification and musketry from the beach, and in the next month of November he displayed consummate skill and gallantry in beating off two Spanish schooners, and ten other armed vessels; by these services he won his post rank, which is dated 25th April, 1800. He was then selected by Sir James (afterwards Lord) de Saumarez as his flag captain, and in command of the *Cuesar*, distinguished himself in the severe action off Algiers, of 6th July, 1801. Subsequently, in command of the *Minerva*, when that frigate got aground in a fog and was lost near Cherbourg, he defended her during a heavy fire of several hours, for which unparellel gallantry he received the highest praise when acquitted at a court-martial for the loss of his ship.

In 1807, when in command of the *Spartan* frigate, Sir Jahleel assisted in driving the French garrison out of Pezaro and destroying the castle; in the following month assisted in blowing up the Castle of Cesaratico, destroying a neighbouring battery, and compelling the island of Susin to surrender; assisted at the reduction of Zante and Cephalonia, and particularly distinguished himself at the capture of Cerigo, where he was first in command. These and many other important services did this gallant officer render in the Adriatic. In the same ship in 1810, in concert with the *Success*, he fought a most gallant action with and defeated a French squadron in the bay of Naples, in which action he was severely wounded. The gallant deceased was created a baronet on this occasion, and received other honours, and on the 8th February, 1811, had a pension conferred on him of £300 per annum for the wounds he had received. He obtained his flag promotion as rear admiral on the 23rd July, 1830, and as vice admiral 1st July, 1840, and subsequently had another pension conferred upon him of £300 per annum for good service: he also received a grant from the Patriotic Fund.

The gallant deceased was the son of the late Rear Admiral Brenton. He was twice married; His eldest son, Mr. Launcelot Charles Lee Brenton, who succeeds to the baronetcy, was born in 1807.

Admiral Sir David G. C.B., one of Nelson's companions at the glorious victory of the Nile, is staying at the Clarendon Hotel with Lady Gould. The gallant admiral is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

HER MAJESTY'S 44TH REGIMENT.—On Monday last very considerable interest prevailed in Chatham garrison, owing to the arrival of a detachment of this regiment, consisting of 1 sergeant-major, 1 sergeant, and 18 privates, under the command of Captain W. Evans, being the released prisoners who had been taken at Cabul in January, 1841, by the Afghans, during the retreat of the British forces in the late war. These troops embarked at Calcutta on the 4th of December last on board the ship the *Duke of Cornwall*, Captain Eyles, and after a very favourable passage of 138 days, arrived off Gravesend on Saturday afternoon, the 20th instant. The whole of the men are wounded. Two of them have balls in their bodies, causing them at intervals very considerable pain. Two women and one child, with a private of the 49th, and one private of the 3d Dragoon Guards, came with them. The 44th lost one man the second day after they had sailed, who died of cholera. Dr. Flemming, from one of the native corps, had the above soldiers in charge. The troops were under the command of Major-General G. Pollock, C.B., and were released in the month of September, 1842, and miraculously escaped being again taken prisoners during their march through the Arghundee Pass by the enemy, by the fortunate advance of our troops, which had been expressly forwarded for their safety by Major-General Sir Robert Sale. The men state that no one can imagine the hardships they have endured during the last period of their military career. The majority of these soldiers have been in India upwards of 18 years. They have joined the military invalid depot at Brompton, and will shortly undergo medical inspection, previous to their being pensioned.

The *St. Vincent*, 120, flag-ship at Portsmouth, is to be ready to go to Spithead on the 10th of next month. She has for the last three weeks been occasionally exercising her men in the boats with their guns and small arms, on which occasion Captain F. Rowley has himself directed the exercises.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have gratefully acknowledged the 57 years' service of Mr. Michael Austin, master rigger of the dockyard, by allowing him to retire on a pension of £193 per annum, being £47 for his services as a warrant officer, and £146 for his civil services. This respected officer retains, in addition to the above, his pension of £16 per annum, granted for the loss of an arm.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO DR. AND MRS. WARREN.—On Tuesday afternoon, as Dr. and Mrs. Warren, of Chatham Dockyard, were driving in their pony phaeton over the new road, the ponies from some cause took fright, and ran down Star-hill, Rochester, when, in turning on a road leading to Troy Town, we regret to say the doctor and his lady were thrown out of the carriage. Mrs. Warren was not much injured, but her husband has received some injuries, which, it is feared, will prove rather serious.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, on being made acquainted with the decease of Sir J. Brenton, and the consequent reversion of the good-service pension of £300 per annum, immediately marked the approbation of the Admiralty and the country generally of the eminent services in China of the gallant Commander-in-Chief Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., by conferring it on that distinguished officer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LOSS OF THE JOHN DENNISTON, OF LIVERPOOL.—MOBILE, March 19, 1844.—My Lord, I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the British barque, John Denniston, Young, master, from Liverpool to Mobile, ran ashore near Cape St. Antonio (Cuba), and is a total loss. The master arrived at Key West on the 12th instant, with twelve of the crew. The mate and three of the crew had left the wreck, in a boat, for the Havannah, and have not since been heard of. I have, &c. (Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD. Earl Aberdeen, K.T., &c. &c. &c.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DERBYSHIRE.—HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BELPER.—Between one and two o'clock after noon on Monday last, the inhabitants of Belper were thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that a mechanic named Yeomans, for some time past employed at Messrs. Shutt's mills, had murdered his wife, and afterwards cut his own throat. Yeomans was a married man, somewhere turned fifty, and had a family, the eldest son being married. It appears that for some time past he and his wife have not lived happily together, the cause being a suspicion of the wife's infidelity. During the past week they were known to have quarrelled repeatedly, but on Saturday a neighbour succeeded, as it was thought, in restoring both parties to a better understanding. On Monday morning he called at a joiner's shop, and requested permission to sharpen a pocket-knife and a common table-knife, and, having done so, went away. About half-past one o'clock, the next-door neighbour heard a knocking against the wall, and a terrific scream, and on proceeding to the door found that it was locked. An alarm was given, and a blacksmith opened the door, when a most revolting spectacle presented itself. In one part of the lower room, her head resting upon a chair, lay the body of Mrs. Yeomans, apparently lifeless. About a yard from her lay her husband, weltering in blood, his throat dreadfully cut. On further investigation it was found that neither party was dead, and two surgeons were immediately called in; but Yeomans gasped his last immediately afterwards. The skull of the unfortunate woman was most shockingly beaten with the poker, and she died the following day, having remained senseless during the interval. On the floor near to where the body of Yeomans lay, a pocket-knife and a common table-knife, both covered with blood, were found. The supposition is, that after, as he thought, killing his wife, he cut his throat with the pen-knife blade, but not succeeding, he then used the table-knife. During the afternoon and evening, thousands of people congregated about the house, and the greatest excitement still prevails in the town.

EXETER.—The nomination of candidates for this city took place on Saturday last, when Sir William Follett (the newly-appointed Attorney-General), was proposed by the Mayor (Henry Hooper, Esq.), which was seconded by John Harris, Esq.; and General Briggs, his opponent, was proposed by Mr. Maunders, seconded by Mr. Beasley. R. B. Follett, Esq., advocated the claims of his learned brother, who was absent from indisposition, as did also Sir Thomas Ackland; and General Briggs, for himself, made a public profession of his political creed. The gallant general, being a nominee of the Anti-Corn-law League, of course, avowed free-trade principles of the most unequivocal kind. The show of hands being declared to be in favour of Sir W. Follett, a poll was demanded on behalf of General Briggs, which the High Sheriff fixed to commence at eight o'clock on Monday morning. On Monday, at an early hour, the city was in commotion, and continued so throughout the day, although, as we stated last week, no doubt whatever could be entertained from the commencement of the result of the contest. At four o'clock the poll closed, and at half-past four the High Sheriff attended at the Guildhall, which was densely crowded, and declared the state of the poll to be, for—Sir W. W. Follett, 1293; Major-General Briggs, 529; majority for Sir W. W. Follett, 764. He then declared Sir W. W. Follett duly elected as a citizen to serve in this present Parliament for the city and county of the city and borough of Exeter.

HUNTINGDON.—The free-trade candidate having withdrawn from the contest in this borough, Thomas Baring, Esq. (late candidate for the city of London), was, on Monday, elected without opposition.

STOCKFORD.—A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—Considerable excitement prevailed in Birch-street, Hilgate, Stockport, on Sunday afternoon, from the circumstance of a woman having been killed by her husband, about one o'clock at noon of the same day. The name of the unfortunate woman is Harriet Parrot, and the husband, James Parrot, who has been the cause of her death, was by trade a bricksetter. Parrot and deceased frequently quarrelled, and on Sunday noon, whilst quarrelling, he knocked her down, and then gave her a severe kick on the right side of the neck, about an inch and a half below the ear, which immediately caused her death. Parrot, on seeing the deed he had perpetrated, decamped, but was apprehended in the course of the afternoon.

WOODSTOCK.—On Monday, the nomination took place in the Town Hall, in this borough. No popular excitement appeared to prevail, and until within ten minutes of the appointed hour, the town was as quiet as if an election were not thought of. Shortly before ten, a cavalcade entered Woodstock from Blenheim Park, consisting of about two hundred sturdy labourers, walking arm in arm, and headed by a band and banners. The labourers had all got their breakfasts at Blenheim. So complete was the Marquis of Blandford's conviction of success, that he had no committee, and did not go to the expense of a single flag; those which his followers exhibited had done duty at the last election in the service of Mr. Thesiger. After parading the streets, the Marlborough retainers obtained admission into the Town Hall, and took possession of the best place there. This done, the public were permitted to enter. The Marquis of Blandford then appeared, and took his seat on the right of the returning officer's seat. Shortly after, Mr. Humfrey the other candidate, accompanied by the Recorder, Rector, Town Clerk, and a few others, entered, and took their places on the left of the chair. Alderman Morris proposed, and T. Robinson, Esq., (a banker at Oxford) seconded the Marquis of Blandford as a fit and proper person to represent this borough in Parliament. The latter gentleman bore testimony to the faithfulness with which they had been served by Mr. Thesiger, and stated that although he (Mr. R.) might have been ill-treated by the Duke of Marlborough, it would be puerile on his part to show his resentment by opposing the Marquis of Blandford.—Dr. Bowles, the Rector, and Mr. North, the Town Clerk, nominated L. C. Humfrey, Esq. barrister-at-law.—The Marquis of Blandford having spoken, Mr. Humfrey next addressed the electors. After returning thanks, and complimenting the noble lord on the sparks of talent he had shown, and the great honour he had done himself by a speech unequalled by any first appearance he had ever witnessed—(cheers)—he said, "I do not come here out of any personal opposition to the noble lord, but actuated by a sense of duty. If the noble lord comes here as the son of the Duke of Marlborough, if he seeks to avail himself of the wealth and influence conferred by the house of Blenheim, he must take the burden also. I assure you I never would have come here had I not found, from my own personal inquiries, that in the annals of history never was a borough so neglected, a tenantry so oppressed, the poor so utterly forgotten, the sick and destitute so totally unprovided for as in Woodstock. (Cheers.) Here is the Duke of Marlborough enjoying all the privileges of his wealth and rank without doing the slightest good in return. I came here because I received a requisition numerously signed, among others by your respected Rector—(laughter)—supported by the Recorder, whom the hired servants of the duke will not permit to be heard in his own borough—(cheers), by the Town Clerk, by Alderman Wilks, and several others. If the Duke of Marlborough was a good landlord, a good neighbour, a friend to the poor, and a man such as he ought to be, the house of Blenheim would not have the slightest difficulty in returning a member unopposed for this borough. But property has its duties as well as its privileges, and when I find matters to be such as I am going to state to you, I think it is time the Lord of Blenheim ceased to have rule over you." The learned gentleman proceeded in a strain of great severity to adduce various instances of cruelty and oppression, which had taken place in the noble duke's property, and concluded by stating that it was not his intention to go to the poll this time, as the marquis had completed his canvass before he arrived in Woodstock, and thinking it would be difficult for him to win, he would not expose his friends to the vengeance of a man like the Duke of Marlborough. Great good had been done already, and he hoped still would be done by this election, and that the Duke of Marlborough would become a better landlord, a kinder friend, a visitor of the sick, and a reliever of the necessitous, and, in words which he hoped he was not using without reverence, he hoped they would all become one fold under one shepherd. God bless you all. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)—Mr. Walsby addressed the meeting at some length in a similar strain to Mr. Humfrey.—The Deputy Mayor then declared the Marquis of Blandford duly elected. (Loud cheers.)—The Marquis of Blandford returned thanks, promising to do everything he could for the borough. He had heard a great many things that had pained him exceedingly, and he regretted his father as being a peer, was prevented from being present to answer the charges that had been brought against him. He was a kind-hearted man, but, like others in his situation, was surrounded by dependents, who had acted so as to make him unpopular. He (the marquis) had no personal knowledge of the facts, and was not answerable for the acts of his father. He would, however, do the best he could to assist the borough. He would mix among their families, and, as a magistrate, redress their grievances. He hoped the prosperity which had hovered over Woodstock would now descend upon it, and his best abilities and exertions should be ever at their command. (Loud cheers.) The noble marquis was then chaired round the town, seated in a carriage drawn by four horses, and preceded by a procession of banners and flags, with a band of music.

The *Standard* gives the following explanation of Mr. Frederick Thesiger's retirement from the representation of Woodstock:—"We state from authority that the following are the correct circumstances of Mr. Thesiger's connexion with the borough of Woodstock:—Upon the accession of the present Duke of Marlborough to the title in 1840, his grace, unsolicited, and of his own free will, tendered to the hon. gentleman his interest in the borough, with a promise of undisturbed possession until the Marquis of Blandford should attain his majority. The Marquis of Blandford came of age some 11 months ago, notwithstanding which Mr. Thesiger has never been called upon to fulfil his engagement. A vacancy occurring by reason of the hon. gentleman's appointment to the office of Solicitor-General, the Marquis of Blandford naturally offers himself to fill the seat; and such proceedings, therefore, ought neither to have been unexpected by, nor a surprise and disappointment to, her Majesty's Government, or the hon. gentleman himself."

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 12 O'CLOCK.—The report forwarded from the heath contained all the particulars that a very insignificant day's sport was worthy of; it also gave an intimation of the great improvement of Bay Momus in the Derby Betting, and of the advance of *Lancet* to 40 to 1; the evening betting made no alteration in the odds against the first, but gave the other another lift. Orlando was also in force, the offers against him, after several bets at 25 to 1, having dropped five points. Offers to take 5 to 2 about Rattan, and 9 to 2 about The Ugly Buck, but no business done. 1000 to 20 was taken about Loadstone, and 1000 to 15, twelve times at least, about Lord G. Bentinck's lot. In most other respects the odds, which are taken at midnight, agree with those quoted in our last.

1000 GUINEAS STAKES.		
5 to 4 agst The Bee (t)	12 to 1 agst Sister to Martin-gale	16 to 1 agst The Bee winning this and the Oaks (t)
11 to 4 — Emerald (t)		
7 to 1 — Zenobia (t)		
CHESTER CUP.		
6 to 1 agst Bramble (t)	15 to 1 agst Pharaoh	25 to 1 agst Freedom (t)
7 to 1 — Pagan	20 to 1 — Nutwith	25 to 1 — Everton (t)
10 to 1 — Red Deer	20 to 1 — Roscius	30 to 1 — Xanthus
12 to 1 — Cattonite	25 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn (t)	33 to 1 — Martyr
DERBY.		
66 to 1 agst Ld. G. Bentinck's lot	16 to 1 agst Campanero	35 to 1 agst K. of the Gipsies
5 to 2 — Rattan (t)	16 to 1 — Bay Momus	50 to 1 — Loadstone (t)
4 to 1 — The Ugly Buck	20 to 1 — Orlando	50 to 1 — Akbar
12 to 1 — Leander	33 to 1 — Ionian	10 to 1 — Touchstone c
	37 to 1 — <i>Lancet</i>	
OAKS.		
7 to 1 agst Barricade	17 to 1 agst Emerald	20 to 1 agst Zenobia
3 to 1 — The Bee	18 to 1 — Fanny Eden	25 to 1 — Crenoline
12 to 1 — The Princess		

THURSDAY.

Match.—Duke of Bedford's *Espoir*, 9st 7lb, (Robinson) beat Lord Glasgow's *f* by Bay Middleton out of Imperience, 7st (Pettit); first half of Ab. M., 200 h ft. 8 to 1 on *Espoir*. Won in a canter. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for 3-yr olds; colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 4lb; first half of Ab. M. Winner to be sold for £80 if demanded. 8 subs.

Lord Exeter's *Mocha* (Mann) 1
Mr. Greville's *Molly Mogg* (Natt) 2
Gen. Yates's *Sister to Pompey* (Chapple) 3
Duke of Bedford's *Commerce* (E. Edwards) 4
Mr. Osbaldeston's *c* by the Saddle, out of Miss Etty (Robinson) 5
5 to 2 agst *Sister to Pompey*, (t); 3 to 1 agst Osbaldeston's colt; 3 to 1 agst *Molly Mogg*; and 7 to 2 agst *Mocha*. *Mocha* made nearly all the running, and won by a length; *Sister to Pompey*, a respectable third; the Miss Etty colt beaten off. There were five or six false starts.

Match.—First half of Ab. M. 100, h ft. Duke of Bedford's *Espoir*, 8st 7lb, (Robinson) beat Mr. Osbaldeston's *Escrick*, 7st 7lb, (Nat) very easily by half a length. 4 to 1 on *Espoir*.

The One Thousand Guineas Stakes, by subs. of 100 sovs each, h ft, for 3 yr old fillies, 8st 7lb each. D.M. 26 subs.

Mr. Osbaldeston's *f* Sister to Martingale, by the Saddle, dam by Partisan (Robinson) 1
Lord Exeter's *Merope*, by Voltaire (Mann) 2
Baron Rothschild's *Emerald*, by Defence (Sly) 3
Zenobia, Emerald, and *Merope* singled themselves out at starting, and ran at a great pace, nearly head and head, to the T.Y.C. post; the running was then taken up by Mr. Osbaldeston's filly, which went on with it to the end, was never caught, and won easy by two lengths, *Merope* beating Emerald by the same, Capt Daintree a bad fourth; The Bee never showed in front, and was last, beaten a long way.

BETTING.—Even on the Bee; 4 to 1 agst Emerald; 6 to 1 agst Col. Peel's two; 10 to 1 agst *Seakale* filly; 100 to 12 agst *Sister to Martingale*.—*Merope* not mentioned. Won by two lengths.

Match.—A. F. 200 h ft, 8st 7lb each. Lord Albemarle's *Winfarthing*, by Liverpool, received from Lord Exeter's *Plush*, by Economist.

The Eglington Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb. T.Y.C. (8 subs.)

Lord Maidstone's *Cockamaroo* (Nat) 1
Mr. Thornhill's *Elemi* (Chifney) 2
Duke of Bedford's *Panther* (Robinson) 3
6 to 4 agst *Cockamaroo*, 6 to 4 agst *Elemi*, and 7 to 4 agst *Panther*. Won by a head. *Panther* beaten two lengths.

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs; for 4 years old, 9st 8lb; 5 yrs, 10st 7lb; 6 yrs and aged, 10st 12lb. R.C.

Mr. Boyce's *Corranra*, 5 yrs (W. Boyce) 1
Lord Exeter's *Czar*, 4 yrs (Mann) 2
10 to 1 on *Corranra*. Won by twenty lengths.

[Next week we shall engrave "Ugly Buck," the winner of the 2000 Guineas Stakes.]

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Bishop Phillpotts has refused to allow the Freemasons to go in procession and have a masonic service in Axminster church.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states from St. Petersburg that the Circassians are making great preparations to resist the forces of Russia, and that the troops of the former amount to 90,000 men, commanded by French and Polish officers.

Mr. Kelsey, an engineer, has reported to the Commissioners of Sewers that after inspecting the wood pavement laid down in the Old Bailey, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Leadenhall-street, the result is most unsatisfactory as regards the durability of the material. Sir Peter Laurie, after the Court broke up, sent a copy of Mr. Kelsey's report to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who directed their secretary to write an official letter to Sir Peter, to inform him that they had come to the resolution to lay down no more wooden pavement in the metropolis.

The King of Prussia, says a letter of the 12th inst. from Berlin, has granted permission to Dr. Lindner, one of the professors extraordinary of the university of that capital, to give a course of lectures on the advantages of oral testimony in open court, and the trial by jury.

Since the conviction of Barber and Fletcher, some important disclosures have been made, and it is expected that Fletcher will now make a full disclosure of the whole of the facts, by which, it is stated, another celebrated firm will be implicated.

On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of merchants and manufacturers interested in the cotton manufacture, took place in Manchester, when a memorial to Sir R. Peel, praying for the repeal of the tax on cotton, was adopted, and a deputation appointed to wait on Sir R. Peel on the subject.

Mr. Charles Kemble had the honour, on Wednesday evening, of reading to her Majesty and the Court, at Buckingham Palace, Shakspeare's play of "Cymbeline," slightly compressed.

We understand that at a meeting of the iron trade, held on the 17th inst., it was unanimously resolved, unasked, to advance the wages of the colliers and miners in the Monkland district 6d. per day, on condition of the absurd restrictions by the miners to two-thirds of their out-put being given up.

The Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Smith, M.P.) has taken one of the splendid new mansions in Eaton-square for the season.

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It is currently reported that a seat in the House of Commons is to be provided for the new Solicitor-General, by the resignation of Capt. Hamilton, the representative of the borough of Aylesbury, whose prolonged indisposition renders his retirement necessary.

On Saturday afternoon, the new American line of packet ship Victoria, Captain Morgan, sailed from the St. Katherine's Dock for New York. She carries out nearly 260 emigrants—viz., 60 in the cabin, and about 200 in the intermediate and steerage berths. Among the cabin passengers were several farmers and their families from the neighbouring counties of Essex, Kent, and Sussex.

The Marquis of Bute will, we hear, be again requested to represent her Majesty as Lord High Commissioner at the forthcoming General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for the third time.

The *Castellano* of Madrid states that Father Fulgencio is to come to France, on a secret mission, which the Infanta Luisa Carlota confided to him in her last moments.

Mr. Sergeant Merewether has been elected Recorder of Devises, vice Mr. Ludlow Bruges, now one of the members of Parliament for that town.

On Wednesday last, Lord John Russell laid the first stone of an institution in Chequer-alley, Bunhill-row, St. Luke's, denominated by Mr. Gregg, the founder, "Schools for All."

We are informed that the proprietors of one of the most extensive cotton factories in Preston have intimated to their spinners and other workpeople in their employment, that if they wish it, they will reduce the hours of labour to eleven daily.

The 23rd of April was the anniversary of St. George, the tutular Saint of England, where, as well as in other countries, he was selected at an early period as the patron.

Lord Worsley has for a time been prevented from attending to his Parliamentary duties, in consequence of an affection of his right eye. Mr. Alexander has been in attendance on his lordship.

Lines of railway are projected by the Great Western Company, from Oxford to Banbury, and from that town a railway is projected to Worcester. In opposition to this movement, the London and Birmingham Company are projecting railways from Aylesbury to Oxford, and from Oxford to Leamington, by Banbury.

There have been two or three preparatory meetings relative to the formation of a railroad from Tavistock to Plymouth, to unite at the latter place with that from Exeter; it will have the support of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Sir A. Buller, and other influential persons; the former nobleman has promised a donation of £2000.

The Great Western Railway Company have now in contemplation to make a branch line to extend to Frome and Warminster, embracing the towns of Melksham, Bradford, and Trowbridge. A line for the three latter towns was provided for in their first parliamentary act.

The *Courier Francais* states, that the number of convicts condemned to the galleys during a period of 16 years, from 1822 to 1837, amounted to 14,082; amongst whom 917 were received at Toulon, 3193 at Brest, and 1772 at Rochfort.

A melancholy piece of news is current at the theatres in Paris. It is said that Mademoiselle Rachel retires from the stage, the state of her health permitting her no longer to exercise her profession.

The atmosphere at Deal was on Tuesday so rarified that Calais was plainly discernible with the naked eye. The vessels could be seen leaving the harbour without the aid of a glass.

The anniversary of the Shakspeare Jubilee, which was first instituted in 1769, was celebrated at the Shakspeare Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon, on Tuesday last.

The Conservators of the royal library at Copenhagen have just completed the catalogue of its contents, a work upon which they have been engaged for eleven years. It forms 174 folio volumes, and comprises 463,332 volumes, without the pamphlets and single sheets.

The pulpit, reading-desk, &c., of Cockermouth Church, like many others in that division of the county, have been hung with black cloth, out of respect to the memory of the late venerable Earl of Lonsdale.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since Monday, only a moderate arrival of English wheat has taken place up to our market. Fine qualities mostly found buyers, at full prices; but, in other kinds very little doing. Foreign wheats—both free and in bond—met a very dull enquiry, at barely late rates. Nearly the whole of the late arrivals of foreign barley have been taken by the distillers, at a decline of 1s. per quarter. The malt trade was steady, at full currencies. Oats were quite as dear, owing to the small supplies. Beans, peas, and flour, as on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3220; barley, 630; oats, 120 quarters. Irish: wheat — quarters, 5480; barley, 550 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1690; barley, 3920; oats, — quarters. Flour, 2010 sacks; malt, 2280 quarters.

WHEAT.—Wheat, mixed and Kent, red, 48s to 49s; ditto white, 48s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 49s; ditto white, 48s to 49s; springing barley, 24s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 29s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoes, 20s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 18s to 20s; rice, new, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; mangel, 31s to 33s; white, 30s to 32s; bolvers, 31s to 32s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 30s to 32s; Suffolk, 28s to 30s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 30s, per 100 lbs. Foreign: Free wheat, 48s to 50s; Danzig, red, 48s to 49s; white, 48s to 49s. In bond: Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 14s; ditto feed, 11s to 12s; beans, 11s to 15s; peas, 20s to 25s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s. Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Bett red and white covered seed is a very dull sale, at a decline of 1s to 4s per cwt. In all other kinds of seeds we have no alteration to notice.

The following are the present rates:—Linnseed, English, 30s to 32s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 27s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 28s; hempseed, 28s to 30s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 14s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 42s 6d per last of ten quarters; Linnseed cakes, English, 45s to 46s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 45s 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

The Sea Week's Average.—Wheat, 55s 10d; barley, 32s 11d; oats, 20s; rye, 33s 3d; beans, 31s 2d; peas, 31s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d of household ditto 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Tea.—During the present week the demand for most kinds of tea has been active at very full prices—common and sound congou having sold at 1s 9d to 1s 6d; good common, 1s 1d to 1s 1½d; twinky, ordinary, 1s 2½d to 1s 3d; and common hyson, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per lb. For sale on the 1st proximo 15,000 packages have been declared.

Sugar.—The market has again ruled steady, at full prices. The sales for the week have been about 11,000 cwt., and thereon, on the following terms:—Brown, 6s to 6s 2d; low yellow, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; middling, 6s 8d to 6s 10d; and good to fine, 6s 10s to 7s per cwt. The accounts received from the West Indies are favourable as regards the sugar crops. The refined market is firm, and a good business has been done, standard lump having sold at 7s 8d to 7s 9s; and good ordinary, 7s 7s per cwt.

Coffee.—Good ordinary Ceylon has found buyers at 59s to 60s per cwt.; yet the market, for all descriptions, has ruled flat, at barely previous rates.

Cocoa.—This article has been in steady request, at barely late rates.

Rice.—Bengal is still on the decline, the value of middling being 10s 6d to 10s 9d; and good, 11s to 11s 6d per cwt.

Indigo.—At the public sales about 2200 chests have found buyers. Bengal has ruled 4d to 8d per lb higher on the fine and good, and 3d to 4d on the middling and ordinary; Madras, 2s 4d to 4d; Karupah from 2s 10d to 2s 11d on good and middling, and 3d to 4d on the advance on the ordinary, and 4s 10d to 4d per lb lower. Throughout the sales the bid-dings were very quiet.

Provisions.—We have not the slightest improvement to notice in the demand for Irish butter, and prices are next to nominal. Foreign butter is a dull sale, and somewhat lower. Bacon and most other kinds of provisions have a downward tendency.

Tallow.—The market is in a heavy state; for F.T.C., on the spot, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d; but, for forward delivery, a fair business is doing at 40s to 42s 3d per cwt.

Hops.—Although there has been rather more business doing in this market, since our last report, not the slightest alteration has taken place in the value of any kind of hops:—

Weald of Kent pockets, 48s to 48s 16s; Mid Kent ditto, 48s 12s to 49s 10s; East Kent ditto, 48s 15s to 49s; Ditto choice, 49s to 49s 10s; Sussex, 48s to 48s 10s; Farnham, 48s 15s to 49s 10s; Mid Kent, bags, 48s 10s to 49s 10s.

Wool.—Since the conclusion of the public sales, this market has ruled flat, though at full prices.

Potatoes.—The best kinds of potatoes are in demand, at from 8s 5d to 9s 6d per ton. In all other qualities only a moderate business is doing.

Coal.—Hollywell Main, 19s; Ord's Redheugh, 18s; Old Pontop, 18s; West Wylam, 19s 6d; Killingworth, 19s; Haulwell, 22s 6d; Stewart's 22s 6d; Bewick, 16s 6d; Hartley, 19s 6d; Linsgrunden, 20s per ton.

Swedish.—Our markets to-day bring rather heavily supplied with beasts, about 200 of which were received by steamer from Scotland, and are extremely dull, at a decline of 2d per 5lbs. in the quotations. The numbers of sheep were again large, which caused the mutton trade to rule heavy at barely stationary prices. Lambs were in full average supply, and steady demand, at full currencies. Calves moved off freely, and late rates were well supported. In pigs comparatively little was doing. Milch cows sold at from 41s to 41s 9d each.

Per-Sibs.—To seek the world:—Cassoway and interior horses, 3s 4d to 3s 11d; second quality, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 3s 6d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdowns in the wool, 4s 6d to 4s 6d; ditto out of the wool, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; small piglets, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; suckling calves, 18s to 20s; quarter old more pigs, 16s 6d to 20s each. Beans, 3s 4d; cows, 16s; sheep and lambs, 18s 6d; calves, 18s; pigs, 37s.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very slow trade here to-day, on the following terms:—Per-Sibs, by the quays:—The four best, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; lamb, 3s 4d to 3s 8d.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The Money Markets, during this week, have not undergone any material alteration, nor is any great change looked for in the value of any description of British public securities, until the Budget for the year, and the terms on which the Bank of England charter is to be renewed, be promulgated. In our colonial and foreign commerce our exports exceed our imports in value; on the last foreign post-day the amount of bills drawn on foreign states, against exports, and exposed for sale on the Royal Exchange, was again larger than our foreign bankers required, and the rates of the foreign exchanges were consequently fairly supported, rendering a further importation of the precious metals into the United Kingdom a matter of absolute necessity.

Money consequently continues to be abundantly unemployed, and the attention of capitalists has been again directed to the shares of public associations, more particularly to those of railways, in many descriptions of which investments to a considerable amount have been again made. For these purposes the proposed lines are the favourites, and the transactions in the Chester and Holyhead, Lancaster and Carlisle, and in the North British, have been so extensive, that the premiums, previously obtained severally on them, have been again submitted to by the purchasers in the course of this week. In the old-established lines also more firmness has been displayed amongst the dealers in them, and the late decline in particular, which occurred in the value of the shares of the London and Birmingham, has been in part recovered. Those of the Eastern Counties are in demand at rather improving prices; and so likewise are those of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and of the Newcastle and Darlington Junction. This department of the money market is gradually attracting more and more of the public attention as a channel in which fair annual dividends may be obtained eventually for money sunk in it, even at present prices.

On the Foreign Exchange the average amount of business has been again transacted. For various descriptions of foreign securities, the late continental demand continues, and purchases to some extent have been again effected. Russian Bonds have been sold at 117½ to 118, and Austrian, ex. the dividend, command 116. The same demand causes the late prices of Belgian and of Danish Bonds to be well supported, and a similar observation is applicable to those of Holland and of Chili. In Spanish, the speculators have been again busy, and the prices have been variable in proportion to the confidence displayed, at one time by the Bulls, and at another by the Bears. No actually legitimate business, however, has been done in them. Capital, but to no great extent, has been again invested in Brazilian, Colombian, and in Greek Bonds at their late value. Of those of Buenos Ayres and Peru, purchases to some extent have been made. Mexican Bonds would likewise partake in the almost general improvement, did the agents of that state act towards her public creditors with even common civility. This, however, is not thought to be the case amongst the dealers in those bonds on the Stock Exchange.

BRITISH FUNDS.—London and Westminster Bank, 25½; London Joint Stock Bank, 13½; Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank of England, 107½ to 108; East India Stock, 990 to 992; Union Bank of London, 103 to 111; Three per Cent. Consols, 99½ to 100; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99½ to 100; Three and a Half per Cent., 101½, 102½; Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 102½ to 103; Three and a Half per Cent. New, 103½; Five per Cent., —; Low: Annuities, 1850, 127½ to 128; India Bonds, 91 to 92 premium; Exchequer Bills, 75 premium; Consols for the Settlement, 99½ to 100; National Bank of Ireland, 14½; Consols for Account, —; South Sea New Annuities, —; South Sea Stock, 114; Australasian Bank, New, 41s to 42s; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 44½ to 45.

FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES.—Spanish 5 per Cent., 25½; Spanish 3 per Cent., 36½ to 37½; Portuguese converted, 46½; Belgian, 105; Buenos Ayres, 35; Colombian Bonds, 16; Venezuela, 40; Mexican, 35½; Peruvian, 30½; Austrian, 116; Russian, 118; Danish Bonds, 89 to 88; Greek Bonds, ex. Coupons, 15½; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 61; Dutch 5 per Cent., 101; Brazilian, 80½; Chilian, 104 to 105; French 3 per Cent., 84½, ex. 55, 60c.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 61 to 62; Birmingham and Gloucester, 92 to 93; Bristol and Exeter, 73 to 74; Eastern Counties, 124, new, 14½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 66 to 67; Great North of England, 99 to 100; Great Western, 110 to 112; Hull and Selby, 60 to 61; London and Brighton, 44; London and Blackwall, 5; Greenwich, 52; Great Ouse, 18; London and Birmingham, 223 to 230; Manchester and Leeds, 111 to 112; Manchester and Birmingham, 53 to 54; South Western, 84 to 85; Midland Counties, 89 to 91; North Midland, 83 to 90; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 42 to 43; Northern and Eastern, 57 to 58; Paris and Rouen, 38; Paris and Orleans, 37½; South Eastern and Dover, 36 to 37; York and North Midland, 118 to 120; Norwich and Brandon, 8; Dublin and Cappel, 5; Guildford Junction, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, 7½; Chester and Holyhead, 68 to 7; North British, 3; Stratford and Basle, 11; Rouen and Havre, 8, premium; Caledonian, —; Leeds and Bradford, 1; Farnmouth and Norwich, 22 to 23; Bristol and Gloucester, —; Liverpool and Manchester, —.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—April 22.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Capt. and Brevet Major Charles Dalton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Gordon; Second Capt. Charles William Wignell to be Captain; Second Capt. Alexander Tulloh to be Captain, vice Dalton; First Lieut. William Hamilton Elliot to be Second Captain, vice Tulloh; Second Lieut. Alexander Cameron Gleig to be First Lieutenant, vice Elliot; Second Capt. John Sidney Farrell to be Captain, vice Dyson; First Lieut. Peter Maclean to be Second Captain, vice Farrell; Second Lieut. Charles Fry to be First Lieutenant, vice Maclean; Second Capt. Henry Poole to be Captain, vice Maclean; First Lieut. Charles Robert Ward to be Second Captain, vice Poole; Second Lieut. the Hon. William Charles Yelverton to be First Lieutenant, vice Wynne.

BANKRUPTS.—W. AUSTIN, Bell-street, Edgeware-road, builder. E. GRAHAM, Dyer-street, Piccadilly, singing master. H. CHANNELL, Southampton, coal merchant. W. READ and E. PAGE, Ipswich, Suffolk, ship builders. F. H. WARD, Abour terrace, Commercial-road, rallow chandler. G. SMOEY, Stratford, Essex, horse dealer. J. B. KING, Newgate-street, merchant. W. BROWN, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, auctioneer. A. HATLEY, Birkenshaw, Yorkshire, innkeeper. R. JACKSON, Leeds, machine maker. W. LLOYD, Liverpool, wine merchant. S. BROTHERS, Newcastle-under-Lyme, corner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. BLACK, Kilmarnock, grain merchant. G. ROSS, Kilmarnock, calico printer. J. G. SCOTT and Co., Glasgow, mousseline de laines printers. J. BELL, Dalreoch, Perthshire, innkeeper. CAMPBELL and FRANK, Glasgow, provision merchants.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SEAT IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.
CROWN OFFICE. April 24.—Borough of Huntingdon.—Thomas Baring, of No. 40, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., in the room of Sir Frederick Pollock, Knight, who has accepted the office of Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

Borough of Woodstock.—The Right Hon. John Winston Spencer Churchill, commonly called Marquis of Blandford, in the room of Frederic Thesiger, Esq., who has accepted the office of Lord of the Treasury.

City of Exeter.—Sir William Webb Follett, Knight, her Majesty's Attorney-General.

WAR OFFICE. April 25.—1st Dragoon Guards: W. Hatfield de Rodos to be Cornet, vice Sutton.

12th Light Dragoons. Lieut. T. Bernard to be Captain, vice Phillips; Cornet J. Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Bernard; Cornet H. G. Sutton to be Cornet, vice Williams.

9th Foot. Capt. J. Harvey to be Captain, vice Ballard. 11th Lieut. S. Cox to be Captain, vice Forbes; Ensign J. Pattison to be Lieutenant, vice Cox; W. Goode to be Ensign, vice Pattison. 23rd Lieut. W. G. Whitty to be Lieutenant, vice Rudgerd. 26th Lieut. H. E. S. Rudgerd to be Lieutenant, vice Whitty. 44th Capt. V. V. Ballard to be Captain, vice Harvey.

46th Lieut. W. H. O. Toole to be Adjutant, vice Sharpe; Ensign J. E. Spilling to be Lieut., vice O'Leary; J. G. Clarke to be Ensign, vice Spilling. 47th Lieut. F. Katwick to be Lieutenant, vice Clark. 51st Lieut. W. Birch to be Lieut., vice Stansfield; Lieut. W. Birch to be Adjutant, vice Carey. 71st Brevet Major W. Guard to be Captain, vice H. E. Anstey; Lieut. T. H. Colville to be Captain, vice Guard; Ensign W. Hatchinson to be Lieutenant, vice Colville; J. E. Marsden to be Ensign, vice Hatchinson.

74th Brevet Major F. Dunbar to be Quartermaster, vice D. M. Curdy. 87th Lieut. W. Boyd to be Captain, vice W. Boyd; Second Lieut. W. E. Adams to be First Lieutenant, vice Vigors; Second Lieut. F. Colgrave to be First Lieutenant, vice Boyd; Ensign A. Dewar to be Second Lieutenant, vice Adams; J. Doherty to be Second Lieutenant, vice Colgrave. 94th Lieut. K. N. Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Batwick.

1st West India Regiment. T. Clark to be Ensign, vice Thompson.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. J. G. Stewart to be Ensign, vice Dewar.

UNWARRANTED. R. Langley to be Captain.

BANKRUPT.—P. PARK, Charles-street, Commercial-road, Steppin, cowkeeper.—S. BACHE, Milford-cottages, Commercial-road, Peckham, builder.—B. W. BLAKE, City-road, merchant.—H. HAIG, Ratcliffe-highway, Middlesex, engineer.—J. W. ROBEY, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, builder.—W. ROGERS, Newport, Monmouthshire, draper.—T. BLAKE, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, common brewer.—W. ARNOLD, Birmingham, steel-plate-maker.—R. HARRIS, Liverpool, eating-house keeper.—R. D. NEWMAN, Leeds, corn-factor.—J. SIMPSON, jun., and W. TOFT, Wakefield, manufacturing chemists.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—P. SMITH, Glasgow, upholsterer.—R. BRUCE, Dunee, tailor.—D. J. WARRACK, Aberdeen.—G. HARRP, Newbigging, near Musselburgh baker.—R. L. REID, Princes-street, Edinburgh, grocer.

BIRTHS.

At Dorchester, the lady of Thomas Coombe, Esq., jun., of a son.—At Canterbury-villas, Maidstone, the wife of George Smith, Esq., of a son.—At Walworth, the wife of the Rev. Pelham Maitland, M.A., of a son.—In Bloomsbury-square, the lady of G. N. Emmett, Esq., of a daughter.—At Farley-hill, the residence of her mother, Mrs. Charles Dickinson, the lady of J. E. Geils, Esq., of Dumbuck, of a daughter.—The wife of Richard Davies, Esq., of Grove-lane, Camberwell, of a son.—At Claret St. Mary rectory, near Exeter, the lady of the Rev. Edmund Brown, of a daughter.—The lady of James Mure, Esq., jun., of a son.—At Ball's-park, Herts, the lady of John Henry Feily, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Barnabas, Dorset, George Singer, Esq., to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Burney, of Rington, Somerset.—At St. Mark's, Kensington, George T. C. Esq., of Lombard-street, and Mary, daughter, South Lambeth, only son of Thomas Tuck, Esq., of Lambeth-park, Chesham, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas Green, Esq., of Clapham-road.—At Streatham, William George, youngest son of the late Douglas Johnson, Esq., to Caroline, fifth daughter of William H. W. Esq.—At A. W. Esq., Bath, Captain, 18th Regiment, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Balch, C.B., to Emily Smith, second daughter of J. R. Spencer Phillips, Esq., of Riffham's Lodge, Danbury, Essex.—At Port-au-Prince, Hayti, George Lee Cheesman, second son of Mrs.

Cheesman, of London, to Mary, daughter of John Robert Bernard, Esq., late of Port-au-Prince.—At Naples, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hay, commanding the 19th Regiment, to Ellen, second daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., K.T.S.—At Rotterdam, Richard J. Dobree, Esq., to Elizabeth Ellen, eldest daughter of J. P. W. Esq.—At Exeter, near Chester, the Rev. W. Moxon Mann, B.A., British Chaplain at Coblenz on the Rhine to Clara, youngest daughter of Hugh Thomas Carpenter, of Hawke-hou, Sunbury, Esq., and niece of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Lord Bishop of Norwich.—At Wherwell, Sir William Eden, Bart., to Elfrida S. H. Ironmonger, youngest daughter of Col. Ironmonger, Wherwell Priory, Hants.—At Knutsford, Mr. John Siddle, of that town, bookseller, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. William Caldwell, of the same place.—At Milton Church, Kent, Arthur Powell, Esq., to Mrs. F. F. F. Esq.—At Aston, Birmingham, Mr. James Chadwick, late of Warwick, to Miss Clara Jane Fisher, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Jones, of the above place.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Lieut. Francis Elliot Voyle, Bengal Army, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Voyle, to Caroline Sarah, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Noble.

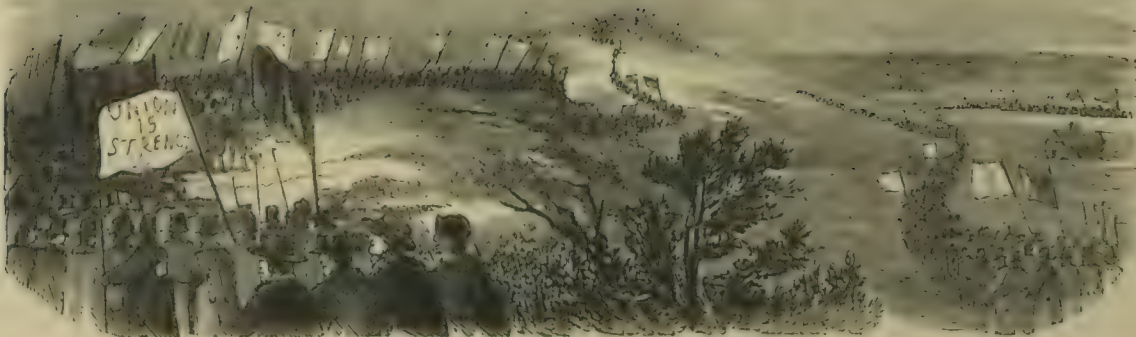
DEATHS.

At Wymeswold vicarage, Clement Henry, son of the Rev. Henry Alford.—At Beahill, Sussex, Elizabeth Duplock, relict of Abraham Duplock.—At Gardner's street, Sussex, Samuel Noske, farmer.—At Hoxton, Mr. James Woodcock.—At his residence, No. 1, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, George Smith Addison, Esq., late of Otham, Kent.—Mrs. John Clements, of Little Pultney street, St. James's.—At his residence, Clarence-square, Cheltenham, M. G. Jones, Esq., formerly of St. Paul's Churchyard.—At Melchet-park, Wiltshire, Richard Webb, Esq.—At Winchelea cottage, Hford, Essex, Mrs. Mary Ann Anis.—At the residence of her brother, Old Dominick street, Dublin, Diana Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. Armstrong, Rector of Teanet of Africa, John Louth.—Of cholera, on board her Majesty's ship Hydra, off the coast of Africa, John Thomas, Esq., eldest son of the late Colonel Thomas, of the 23rd Regiment, her Majesty's Commissioner at St. Paulo de Loanda for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.—At her residence in the Circus, Bath, Mrs. Lovett, wife of Sackville H. Lovett, Esq.—At St. John's-wood-terrace, Mrs. Susanah Saunders, widow of the late Captain Saunders, 41st Regiment of Foot.—In Park street, Grosvenor-square, Miss Anne Catherine Pack, only sister of the late Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B.—At Clifton, Lucy Maria Bourne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pusey.—In Graham street, Finsbury, Samuel Oliver, the only surviving son of the late Rev. G. B. Oliver, vicar of Belgrave, near Leicester, and of Glynde Sussex.

THE COAL TRADE AND MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

COAL.—The counties of Northumberland and Durham are richer in the article of coal than any other portion of the British Isles; and, being unrivalled in quality and quantity, render this portion of our country's produce all-important to the manufacturing, naval, and steam establishments of this as well as foreign kingdoms. The coal seams of this district lay in the form of a basin, or trough, extending in length about sixty miles, and in breadth about twenty-five. In some parts it protrudes to the surface of the earth, and has been found embowelled at the depth of 964 feet, but, as yet, has not been worked at a greater depth than 822 feet. When found, the strata of coal vary in thickness from six inches to six feet six inches, some of which are not worked, being too thin to afford a remunerating profit. The seams are distinguished by the names which we are accustomed to call various coal, as Wallsend, Hetton, &c. "As all strata," says the intelligent geologist, Whitehurst, "accompanying coal universally abound with vegetable forms, it seems to indicate that all coal were originally derived from the vegetables thus enveloped in the stone or clay."

TRADE.—Some estimate of the value and importance of this British mineral, and the industry and wealth engaged in the business, may be formed when we state, that in those northern counties alone fully 33,000 individuals are employed in the coal works; that upwards of 7000 vessels are engaged in its transit, with a tonnage of about 1,000,000, and a capital stated to be considerably above £9,000,000. In fact, this trade is emphatically denominated "the nursery of British seamen."



MEETING OF PITMEN, ON PITTINGTON HILL.

ore propose half a year; this the masters refuse, and offer one month's engagement. The men, in reply, affirm as each change, of master involves a necessary removal of furniture, &c., they cannot accede.

4. The hours of labour of those acting as auxiliaries to the hewers, not to exceed ten hours.

5. A hewer to have work sufficient to earn 3s. per day for five days per week, or wages to the amount, in default of work; and not to be prevented, as at present, seeking for other work, when there is none at the colliery to which he is bound.

These appear the principal points in dispute. There are minor regulations which the men desire adopted, respecting fines, accidents, and house occupation. The coal proprietors state "the terms of the pitmen's bond are unreasonable, and such as no colliery can comply with;" that the men have had an average wage of 3s. 8d. per day for eight hours work, besides, in most cases, a free house, garden, and coal; that the demand would equal 23 per cent. upon the hewers' prices. Both parties appear determined to hold out, and time only will solve the result. Surely, an amicable arrangement might be come to by a disinterested arbitration. At the last great strike, about 12 years ago, several modifications in the management of the collieries were adopted to the benefit of the men, but they suffered to an extent from which they have hardly yet recovered; many strangers were introduced, a very different class of men, who, however, from necessity continuing the employment, have been a serious injury to the original workmen. The men have district and committee meetings, and on the 8th of April the Northumberland and Durham men, to the number of 20,000, held a public meeting on Black Fell; and on the 15th, the Wear miners, to the number of about 10,000, held a public meeting on Pittington Hill, in the county of Durham. At these meetings they merely reiterate their determination to hold out, and pass the following laudable resolution, agreed upon at a committee meeting of the Miners' Association of Great Britain:—"That in the opinion of this committee, it is incumbent on every member of this association to conduct himself peaceably and orderly; and this committee are further of opinion that any person not conducting himself strictly within the pale of the law is declared an enemy to the best interests of this association."

They have also resolved to petition against the export duties. Coals have slightly risen in price in the northern ports.

The *Durham Chronicle* calculates that by this strike at least £50,000 per week, that would otherwise have been paid in wages, on the banks of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, is withheld from circulation.

The *Gateshead Observer* says, we think our industrious neighbours to be misled by interested advisers; and for their own sakes, as well as for the good of the district, we counsel them to desist from their present unhappy course of conduct.



PITMAN.

2. Not to be compelled to do other branches of the work than that to which they belong, without there be an absolute necessity.

3. Wages to be paid weekly, and up to the time of finishing work—not one week in reserve, as at present, and to be valued by weight, not measure.

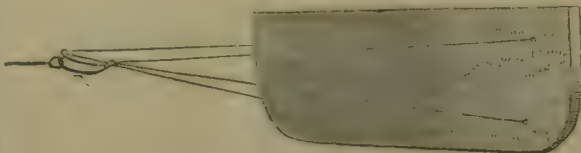


LAKE TROUT FISHING, IN DERWENTWATER.

LAKE TROUT FISHING.

This sport has now fairly commenced, and from the number of "Otters" seen on the lakes, it would appear that this style of fishing has superseded all others; the old system of trolling is abandoned; and, instead of having one or two lines out, the fishing-ground of a lake may now be swept with twenty or thirty flies of minnows, by having an "Otter" on each side of the boat; with the advantage of your lines at a right angle from the boat instead of following in its wake. The "Otter" is merely a board of wood, about two feet long, and nine or ten inches broad, and with the cords, iron link, and ring, is shown in the annexed woodcut. The gut lines are attached, at regular intervals, to a strong silk line, one end of which is fastened to the ring and the other to the top of a pole in the boat, in the manner shown in the sketch. As regards the mode of using the "Otter," the angler will learn more with ten minutes' experience than from any description in our columns. The "Otter" may be merely a local designation for this new fishing apparatus; a better one might surely be found. The

scene is a part of the lake of Derwentwater, at Keswick, in Cumberland, which, as well as the other lakes, is well stocked with fish, particularly trout, pike, and perch.



THE OTTER, FOR TROUT FISHING.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLI.

ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY.

This singular structure, situated in Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built at the public expense, by the Act of Parliament passed in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne; it was consecrated in 1731. A district for its parish was taken out of that of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and arrangements made for the support of the poor. This church is distinguished from most others by standing north and south: it was designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren; and the tower and steeple present the only example in the metropolis of being placed by the side of the main edifice, the favourite practice of Palladio. The church is 110 feet in length, 90 in breadth, and about 50 in height; its most admired feature is the magnificent portico of eight Corinthian columns, which Hawksmoor is said to have added to the original plan, in consequence of the admiration excited by Gibbs's portico to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, then just completed. Hawksmoor, in some points, improved upon Gibbs's design; it displays itself, for instance, better, from the height to which it is raised above the level of the street; though it is considered, by some, inferior in point of execution.



ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY.

Walpole calls the steeple a masterpiece of absurdity, whilst others prefer it to any steeple in the Metropolis, on the ground of its originality, picturesque form, and expressiveness. Upon the tower, which impresses you with its majestic simplicity, rises a range of unattached Corinthian columns and pediments, extending round the four sides of the steeple, with a kind of double base, ornamented in the lower division with a round hole on each side, and a curious little projecting arch at each angle. Above this stage commences a series of steps, gradually narrowing, so as to assume a pyramidal appearance, the lowest being ornamented at the corners by lions and unicorns, and supporting at the apex of the steps, on a short column, a statue in Roman costume of George I. "Now, the only expression here apparent to our eye," observes a critic, "is, that the steps do certainly answer, in one way, the not unnatural query of how the king got to so uncommon and (otherwise) unaccountable position." Elsewhere it has been remarked that Hawksmoor has literally made the king the head of the church; and the following epigram has been penned upon the singularity:—

"When Harry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
The people of England made him head of the church;
But, much wiser still, the good Bloomsbury people,
'Stead of the head of the church, made him head of the steeple."

SALMON-LEAP.

As the season approaches for fashionable tourists to betake themselves to "fresh fields and pastures new," it becomes a portion of the duty which we owe to our dear public to give a direction to their steps, and lead them to those sunny spots "where friends may dwell" and where anglers, idlers, health-seekers, hypochondriacs, geologists, and *bon-vivans* may find sport, amusement, vigour, sanity, objects for study, and, though last not least, appetite, which governs all. The subject of our present sketch is the celebrated "Salmon-leap" on the river Bann, near Coleraine, in the North of Ireland, which is within a few hours' drive of the Giant's Causeway, that extraordinary and fantastic freak of nature, which has so long puzzled the curious and confounded the rock-ites of the learned societies of Europe. On a fine day in summer, the Bann salmon may be seen in thousands disporting themselves in mid air, in sometimes vain, but often successful attempts to surmount the obstacles presented in their stream of life, but, unlike their tyrant tormentors of the human family under similar circumstances, these piscatory mountebanks, undepressed by failure, return again and again to the encounter, with renewed energy and vigour.

We remember once a curious trial taking place at the Lifford assizes, in which the lessee of the salmon fishery at Ballyshannon, (where there is another leap similar to that above represented) was the plaintiff, and the proprietor of a distillery on a bank of the river the defendant. It was alleged that the fish became



THE SALMON-LEAP, NEAR COLERAINE, IRELAND.

intoxicated with the wash discharged from the distillery and it was endeavoured to be proved that they attempted the leap in a fit of *delirium tremens*. The jury, however, were of opinion that real Irish fish could never be injured by anything pertaining to whiskey, and as for foreign fish, why—verdict—"Save them right." The Bann salmon, however, are all Mat ewites, although their rosy gills belie their professions; but, notwithstanding their sobriety, they have a taste for sport, and, as is well known to tourist anglers, are fond of a species of Irish waggery familiarly known in that land of laughter by the expressive phrase of "taking a rise out of them." The river itself has its source in Lough Neagh, which is said by Moore to bury in its depths "the round towers of other days," and many other far-faded glories which we fear have only their existence in the vivid imagination of the poet. One thing, however, is certain—the petrifying power of the water, which turns wood into stone in the short space of seven years. An inveterate angler, who was in the habit of standing up to his knees in the water, had his legs petrified, it is said, to such a degree, that the whole male population of the parish used to resort to him on a Sunday morning to sharpen their razors on his shins. Whether this be true or not, we cannot ourselves vouch, but we know those who would—and the man is said to be still alive. Be that as it may, however, one thing is quite certain, that this extraordinary quality in the water has had no deleterious effect whatever on the salmon, for more delicious fish is not to be had from Fairhead to Killybegs. The fishery is at present in the hands of a company, composed of fine, honest, social, gentlemanly fellows, who will never refuse a stranger the privilege of dipping his rod in the water; but, on the contrary, will fortify him against the chances of taking cold, by putting in his basket a flask of as delicious Waterside or Bushmills whiskey as ever delighted the heart of an Irishman.

There are several fine hotels in Coleraine, at the head of which the King's Arms and Davock's (or the Traveller's Home) stand pre-eminent. The latter is truly what its name indicates, and boasts of a host and hostess, who, in point of urbanity, true politeness, and genuine hospitality, have no superiors in the kingdom.



FASHIONS FOR MAY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. A Grecian hair coiffure. A Camelion* silk dress, laced down the front with silk gimp cord, chemisette and sleeves of muslin, with embroidered bands.

No. 2. A drawn silk capote. A cachemire cloak trimmed with black lace.

A poulx de soie capote, trimmed with ruches of the same, and ornamented with China astres.

Right of ditto. A lace cap.

Left of ditto. A cap composed of a lace scarf.

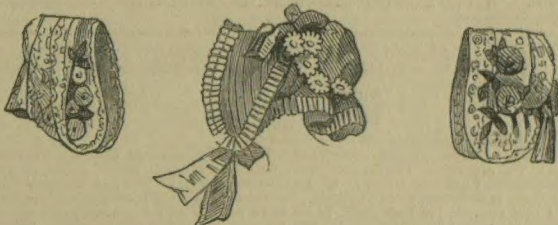
The three days of LONGCHAMPS, owing to the propitious weather, were more than usually brilliant; the élégantes were attired in all the novelties of the season. Although long files of equipages were seen in the avenue of the *Champs Elysée* and the *Bois de Boulogne*, they did not contain all the fashion of Paris; HERZ having collected at his *Matinée Musical* (morning concert), a portion of the *élite* of the *grande monde*, whose toilettes were as remarkable for elegance and novelty as those seen in the green alleys of the *Tuileries*.

PROMENADE DRESSES are frequently made of camelion tafeta (a silk shot with three colours). The corsages are rather high and tight, the sleeves plain, and open under the arm à la Grecque—that is, it descends down the outside the arm, over an under sleeve of turlatane bouillonné (puffed) which is continued to the wrist.

Scarfs with facings or lappels have in some degree superseded mantelets; they are disposed in a variety of ways; nothing can be more

* Camelion silk is a silk shot with three colours.

elegant than a scarf of camelion silk with a border to correspond of a ruche of chiorée (silk cut in notches). Lace is frequently substituted for the ruche; it is sometimes laid on flat and sometimes placed on full.



Some elegant CAPS are made of tulle bouillonné (puffed); others are composed of half scarf, forming a lappet on one side, others again are composed of a small scarf placed à la Fanchon—that is, across the top of the head, and tied under the chin.

SILK HATS are mostly ornamented with tulle or lace. Some charming DRAWN CAPOTES are composed of taf.ta covered with gauze, which is fastened down to each division of the drawing; they are ornamented with ribbons and flowers.

THE INFANT POWER.

This really wonderful child, who is only nine years old, is now playing at the Strand Theatre. She is a native of Dublin, where she has made a "great sensation," and comes before a London audience stamped with the applause of most competent judges—the people of Dublin, who have pronounced her to be the Infant Power. She is said to have shown extraordinary talent at a very early age. Her father's mercantile reverses force her before the public; and while we would not be supposed to encourage infant wonders, we may venture to prophesy that she will be eminently successful. She first appeared in the character of Dr. O'Toole, in the well known farce of the "Irish Tutor," which she played



MISS HERON, "THE INFANT POWER."

with tact, humour, and self-possession almost incredible. She sings well—her Irish jig is perfection. She has played *Paddy Murphy*, in *Lover's* clever farce of "The Happy Man," and *Tim Moor*, in the "Irish Lion," to the delight of the audience, who call her before the curtain nightly to testify their approbation. Altogether she gives a most truthful delineation of the Irishman; and when we behold the mixture of quiet humour and comic archness she throws into her performance, our delight would be unalloyed, but that her very perfection painfully reminds us of the lamented Power.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday last Benedict's new opera entitled the "Brides of Venice" was produced with most triumphant success. The story of the many-fathered libretto, as well as we could collect, was as follows.—*Soranzo*, a Venetian nobleman, and (as they manage it in Italy) at the same time a *Conrad*, or chief of a band of pirates, pays his addresses to a young heiress, *Francesca*, and is rejected, because the lady is pre-engaged to a *Count Alberto*, whom she is to wed at "The Annual Festival of the Brides." *Soranzo* resolves to have her, in the teeth of all opposition, and whilst the marriage ceremony is about to be performed, revives the operation of the Rape of the Sabines, and carries off all the females. This is the first "poesy of the ring."—Act 2nd:—Here we have the heroine *Francesca* in a prison of the robbers, where she wins the affections or rather the sympathies of an Arab girl, who had been the victim of the chief bandit, and who generously resolves upon releasing her from her dangerous captivity. A vessel is shipwrecked in the neighbourhood, and the pirates, amongst their other seizures, lay hold of *Alberto*, who is in a state of swoon. He ultimately recovers, and through the information of the Arab page (*Naama*) finds that *Francesca*, his beloved and betrothed, is confined in the same castle. Here everybody is in a state of bewilderment. How they got there is an unimportant matter—the difficulty is:—"how are they to get out." It is a regular "dignus vindice nodus." But, after all, they manage by mortal means to escape—poetical justice is bestowed upon the respective "Dramatis Personæ," and all ends happily.



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "THE BRIDES OF VENICE," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.



MRS. A. SHAW, IN THE NEW OPERA OF "THE BRIDES OF VENICE."

Now for the music. We will begin with that which in general is the last thing a composer thinks about—namely, the overture. It is full of new and charming thoughts, wrought up by the mind of a skilful and ingenious artist to the highest pitch of effect. It was enthusiastically encored. The opening chorus, the pirates' carousing song, is very spirited, perhaps a little too noisy, but that is a venial sin now-a-days. Mrs. Alfred Shaw, in the part of the disguised Arabian girl, was all that could be charming in "voice, gesture, gait"—the manner in which she sang "Oh Memory cease" was an exquisite performance of an exquisite composition. "By the sad sea waves" is one of those things which are produced once in a century, and with little chance, too, of being sung twice in a like period as it was by our fair vocalist, except by herself. It was most rapturously encored. Harrison had several beautiful *morceaux*, and executed them in an evidently improved style. The great French tenor has been of some use to our English vocalists. The airs, "If a tear should repose," and "At morn upon the beach I stood" were beautifully sung and loudly encored. At morn time, Miss Romer as *Francesca* sang brilliantly, and encored a second time. Miss Romer, in consequence of *Stratton's* indisposition, undertook the

part of the Pirate Chief at a very short notice, and acquitted himself, considering the circumstances, most creditably.

The choruses and concerted pieces were most admirably constructed, and as admirably performed. The nuptial chorus, or "Vilanelle," is a charming composition in the style of the old Italian madrigal writers; it is in five parts, of clear counterpoint, abounding in a profusion of harmonious contrivances, in which Grace is happily made to be the attendant upon Science. The words, too, are quaint and suggestive of the delicious madrigalian school:—

"Envy and feigning, Prides for ever craving,
Turn your sullen brows from our delights aside;
While Hope joyously her sunny tresses waving,
Singeth clear her Fal-la-las, and blessing on the bride!"

The ensemble of the opera in the extreme, and adds another wreath of laurel to the brow of Weber's favourite pupil. The house was very fully attended, and at the fall of the curtain, the composer and the principal performers were called upon to respectively acknowledge the delight of the audience. There is no doubt that "The Brides of Venice" will have a long and successful career at this house before they are summoned elsewhere to receive the congratulations of the friends and admirers of the composer's genius in his fatherland.

Our illustrations are a portrait of Mrs. Alfred Shaw, whose part may, in some respects, be considered the most successful in the opera. The scene is the last, and very ingeniously exhibits the banquet room of the pirate, with the dungeon beneath it, wherein the captive, Francesca (Miss Romer) is confined; a platform being erected of the whole width of the stage, to represent the flooring of the room. This notion is not new; but, it has never before, we think, been so effectively carried out. In our engraving, the moment is chosen at which the Arab page, Naama (Mrs. A. Shaw), is about to conduct Count Alberto (Mr. W. Harrison), to the secret doorway, by which he may descend to the dungeon beneath, which Francesca is anxiously exploring. The whole of this scene is, pictorially and mechanically, of admirable construction, and alike creditable to the scene-painter and the machinist. The richness of the banquet-room, with its striking architecture and its costly appointments, backed by the picturesque ocean and rock scenery, and most effectively lit (for the auditorium was almost in darkness), contrasted finely with the gloom of the dungeon, the white-robed figure and twinkling lamp. Then, the double action of the scene—the meeting of Alberto, Francesca, and the pirate Count, in the dungeon, whilst the pirate-horde are plotting in the apartment above—was very dramatic; and the novelty of the termination—the heroine singing her finale from the platform, some ten feet above, and the superb costumes of the entire *tableau*—caused the curtain to descend amidst a shout of applause.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday last, to the great delight of his personal friends, and all lovers of legitimate acting, Mr. W. Farren reappeared upon these boards, apparently quite recovered from his recent illness. The comedy was "The School for Scandal," and in the part of Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. F. never before appeared to greater advantage. He was in excellent spirits, and, indeed, seemed quite elated at the opportunity of once more being forthright, and causing mirth in others. He is now *Farren redivivus*; we feared some time ago that we had reason to apply to him Ben Jonson's epitaph on Salathiel Pavy:—

"He did act, what now we moan,
"Old men so duly,
"That the Parcae thought him one
"He play'd so truly!"

But the Fates, in the present instance, have proved more kind, and have restored him to us in all his wonted vigour. At the close of the play, on Monday evening, he was enthusiastically called for by the audience; and, on his re-appearance, he briefly thanked them for his brilliant reception.

Mr. W. Farren is one of three sons of the late Mr. Farren, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, formerly a distinguished member of the Covent-Garden company. After being educated at the seminary of Dr. Barrow, of Soho-square, Mr. W. Farren fixed upon the stage as his future profession, and, accordingly, made his *début* in the character of Sir Archy Macsarcasm, at the Plymouth Theatre, which then partly belonged to his elder brother, Percy, and was most favourably received. He next proceeded to Dublin, where he became an immense favourite. Offers from the Haymarket were made and rejected, his present position being at once safe and profitable; for, as stage-manager, and most popular actor, his annual benefit was in itself an independent income. Ultimately, however, he came to London, where, on Thursday, the 10th of September, 1818, he made his first bow to an English audience in the character of Sir Peter Teazle.

It is curious to remark, that in his return to the stage on Monday, he appeared in the same character as that in which he made his *début* so successfully. It would be needless to enumerate the various parts which Mr. Farren has appeared in since that time, or to enter into any minute analysis of particulars, where the whole is characterised by such genius and fidelity to nature. Mr. W. Farren is decidedly one of the greatest actors of our time, or in our memory.

After "The School for Scandal," on Monday evening, Mr. St. Leon, of Her Majesty's Theatre, performed a concerto on the violin, of his own composition, and elicited the loudest applause.

ST. JAMES'S.

Herr Döbler, who has achieved a fashionable reputation in this country, has again established himself at the St. James's Theatre, and appeared on Tuesday evening surrounded by all the tasteful and costly accessories of his art—natural magic. The several tricks of shooting out of a pistol, the watches which he throws over a partition; the racing of the cards, at will, out of a lyre-shaped piece of mechanism; the shooting of the lemon, and the passing of the glove into a walnut; the washing and ironing of the pocket-handkerchief; and the boiling dead pigeons into live ones; were repeated, and met with unqualified applause. Among the new tricks, was that of dropping a ring into a large goblet of ink-looking liquid, which, on being covered and uncovered, appears full of limpid water, with a gold fish swimming in it, and bearing the ring in its mouth; this was very neatly performed, and elicited loud approbation. The little incidental tricks of legerdemain (which, to say the truth, are more legitimate conjuring), were very successful; and the concluding trick of supplying the whole house with bouquets out of an old hat, threw the spectators into ecstasy, and brought the curtain down triumphantly. The theatre was extremely well attended, and proved that Herr Döbler's ingenuity had not been forgotten since his last visit.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—The affidavits put in by the law officers of the Crown, in reply to those made on the part of the traversers by their solicitors, are very lengthy; their substance, however, may be briefly given:—Messrs. Archer and Dickinson swear that they committed no fraud, or were guilty of no corruption themselves, and they further swear that they believe all was the result of mere accident; they also swear that they had nothing to do in the making up of the lists, nor do they know anything of the matter except what they have heard from their chief clerk, Mr. Magrath, whom they most implicitly believe. Mr. Magrath, in his affidavit, swears that he is not aware of, nor was he in any way privy to, any alteration or suppression in the list of names. Mr. Hodges, the Government reporter, has also sworn an affidavit, stating that he was present in the Queen's Bench when Mr. Moore, of counsel for the traversers, consented that the jury should be permitted to return to their homes each day at the rising of the court, and when Mr. Rigby, one of the jurors, was sworn as John Rigby. It is not yet known on what day the judges will give sentence.

The Repeal rent at the last weekly meeting was under £300.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—Captain Grover has just received letters from Dr. Wolff, dated Teheran, Feb. 12th. The doctor had been received with great distinction by the King of Persia, who recollected having met him at Meshed twelve years ago, when he was only Prince Royal, and reminded him of their conversation. The doctor rode in full canonicals, accompanied by Col. Shiel in his uniform, going to and returning from the court. He then visited the ambassador, recently arrived from Bokhara, who *denied in toto* the fact of the execution of our friends. The ambassador and the *at-taché* rose when he entered the room, treated him with the greatest civility and respect, and the ambassador expressed a strong desire of accompanying him to Bokhara. The doctor was to leave Teheran on the 14th of February, accompanied by an escort, ordered by the King, and by *Rajah*, who had been servant to both Stoddart and Conolly; he had been bastinadoed at Bokhara, by the Amer's order, on account of his faithful attachment to his masters, and had exposed his life by going to Cabul. Colonel Shiel's exertions have been unremitting.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

LAST APPEARANCE OF CARLOTTA GRISI.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, May 2nd, when she will perform (for the first time this season) *Monsieur de la Force*, *IL DON GIOVANNI*, *Donna Anna*, *Madame Grisi*, *Donna Elvira*, *Mlle. Favanti* (her first appearance in that character); *Zerlina*, *Madame Persiani*; *Don Giovanni*, *Sig. Forasari*; *Leporello*, *Sig. Lablache*; *Masetto*, *Sig. F. Lablache*; *Il Commendatore*, *Sig. Felice*; and *Don Ottavio*, *Sig. Mario*; with various Entertainments, in which *Mlle. Carlotta Grisi*, *Mlle. Frassi*, *Mlle. Scheffer*, *Mlle. Plunkett*, *M. St. Leon*, *M. Montasau*, and *M. Perrot* will appear. Application for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven, to commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On MONDAY Evening, April 29th, 1844, a new Grand Opera, called *THE BRIDES OF VENICE*. To conclude with a new Ballet, entitled *LADY HENRIETTA*; or, *THE STATUE FAIR*.—On Tuesday, *THE BOHEMIAN GIRL*, a Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT, the First Act of *IL MATRIMONIO SEGRETO*, and to conclude with a BALLET DIVERISSEMENT, being for the BENEFIT of MISS RAINFORTH. On Wednesday, *THE BRIDES OF VENICE*, and the Ballet of *LADY HENRIETTA*. On Thursday, (8th time) *Benedict's New Grand Opera, THE BRIDES OF VENICE*, with a variety of Entertainments, and (by particular desire) the favourite Drama of *CLARI*; or, *THE MAID OF MILAN*; *Clari*, *Miss Rainforth*; *Vespinia* (for this night only), *Miss Romer*, for the BENEFIT of Mr. COOPER, Stage Manager. On Friday, *Benedict's New Grand Opera of THE BRIDES OF VENICE*, with the Farce of *MY WIFE'S COME*, and *BAL MASQUE* from *Gastania*.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Great Attraction and

Combination of Talent, for this Night only, and re-appearance of Mr. G. Wild, for the Benefit of Miss Mitchell. On MONDAY, 29th of April, 1844, the performance will commence with Sheridan Knowles's much admired play of *THE WIFE*. Leonora Gonzaga, Mr. Cooper; Ferrando Gonzaga, Mr. Ramsay; Julian St. Pierre, Mr. Laws; Anto-lo, Mr. Barnes; Lorenza, Mr. Evans; Bartolo, Mr. Nye; Mariana, Miss Mitchell. After which, Mr. Selby's favourite Farce of *THE RIFLE BRIGADE*, Mr. Doddleton, Mr. Smith. A variety of Singing and Dancing. To conclude, by permission of Mark Lemon, Esq., with the popular drama of *GWYNETH VAUGHAN*. Owen Williams, Mr. J. Webster; Hugh Morgan, Mr. G. Wild; Lyddy Pryse, Miss Le Batt; Gwyneth Vaughan, Miss Mitchell.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM, (late English Opera House).—To-morrow, Monday, will be presented, for the fourth time, the New Comic Drama, in Two Acts, called *THE THREE WIVES OF MADRID*. The principal characters by Messrs. Keeley, Diddar, P. Mathews, Erney, Wigan, Kinloch, Turner, Yarrod, Craven, Miss Grove, Miss Woolgar, Miss Fairbrother, Miss Turner, Mrs. Wigan, and Mrs. Keeley. After which *THE POST OF HONOUR*. Characters by Mr. Keeley, Miss Grove, and Miss Woolgar. To conclude with an entirely new Grand Burlesque Fairy Extravaganza, called *OPEN SESAME!* or a night with *The Forty Thieves*. Characters by Mrs. Keeley, Miss Woolgar, Miss Ellen Chaplin, Mrs. Woolidge, Miss Turner, Miss Grove, Mrs. Wigan, Miss James, and Miss Fairbrother, Mr. Keeley, Mr. P. Mathews, Mr. Turner, Mr. R. Young, Mr. Yarnold, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. A. Wigan. Prices of Admission.—Balceny Boxes, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. Second Price.—Balceny Boxes, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. Private Boxes—£2, 2s., £1 11s. 6d., and £1 1s. The Box office is open from Ten to Four o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Grogan, late of Covent Garden Theatre.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the Directors have received a communication from Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, stating the impossibility of his reaching London in sufficient time for the Third Concert, but that he will certainly conduct the remaining Five.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The THIRD CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, when will be performed Haydn's "Symphony No. 10," "Beethoven's in A No. 7," Weber's "Overture to Preciosa," and Mehl's "Stratonic." Paganini's "Concerto in B Minor"—Violin, Signor Camillo Sivori. Spohr's "Pianoforte Quintette"—Madame Dulcken, and Messrs. Ribas, Lazarus, Jarrett, and Baumann. Vocalists—Miss Rainforth, and Signor Salvi (from the Italian Opera, Paris). Single Tickets, One Guinea each, and Double Tickets, £1 10s.; to be had of Messrs Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street.

LOVE'S POLYPHONY, Music Hall, Store-street.—Enter-tainments every Wednesday and Friday.—Total changes each Evening. On Wednesday, "Love's Mirth and Marvels," with "Mine Host's Dilemma," and other Entertainments. On Friday, "Love in all Shapes," with "Love's Labour's Lost," and other Entertainments.—Admission, 2s. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Private Boxes for Six, 15s. Private Boxes for Eight, £1. Doors open at half-past Seven, begin at Eight. Particulars in small Bills.

MISS STEELE (Professor of Singing at the Royal Academy of Music) has the honour of announcing that her GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at Willis's Rooms, on MONDAY, MAY 6th, at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Madame Grace (her first appearance this season), Rainforth, Steele, Rodwell, Sara Flower, and Dolby. Messrs. J. Bennett, Hobbs and John Parry, Herr Brandt and Signor F. Lablache. Pianoforte: Madame Dulcken, Harp: Mr. Balair Chatterton. Flute: Mr. Richardson. The Orchestra will be complete. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer. Conductor, Sir H. R. Bishop. Tickets 7s. each, and Stalls 10s. 6d. To be had of the Music Sellers, and of Miss STEELE, 32, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

MR. LOVER'S IRISH EVENINGS.—PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM, CASTLE STREET, BERNERS STREET.—On Wednesday next, May 1st, Mr. LOVER will have the honour of producing a NEW ENTERTAINMENT, being a characteristic sketch of that distinguished corps of European celebrity, THE IRISH POLKADE; with Anecdotes, historical and personal (both serious and comic), of the interesting events and characters of the time, illustrated by appropriate Music, comprising NEW SONGS. Admission, 1s. 6d. Tickets may be had as follows:—Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street; Cramer and Co., Regent-street; Chappell and Co., Oliver and Co., and F. Leader, Bond-street; Willis, Grosvenor-street; also, Sam's, Ebers's, Mitchell's, and Bailey's Libraries; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside.

MUSIC OF GERMANY.

Without extra Charge to the Public at the

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Directors have engaged Mr. C. E. HORN to deliver a SERIES of LECTURES on the MUSIC of EIGHT different NATIONS. The MUSIC of GERMANY commences on the 29th inst. at Eight o'clock in the Evening, and will be continued during the week on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening; at Eight o'clock; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock, with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS. All the other LECTURES and EXHIBITIONS as usual. LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE and OPTIC MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and MICROSCOPES, in the Gardens of this Society, for 1844:—

TUESDAY, APRIL 30;
TUESDAY, JUNE 4;
TUESDAY, JULY 2;

when PRIZES exceeding £200 will be competed for.

The Fellows, Members, and bearers of ivory tickets, will be admitted, upon entering their names in the gate-book. Visitors may obtain tickets at 5s. each, except on the days of the Exhibitions, when they will be 7s. 6d. each, by orders from Fellows and Members only. The Gates to be opened at Two o'clock. Carriages to enter the Inner Circle of the Park by the road, opposite the York Gate; to set down in front of the principal gate of the Gardens; and to take up at the gate opposite the road leading to Chester-terrace. Should the weather prove wet, a New Gate, connected with the Tents, will be opened. Tickets and further particulars at the Gardens.

By order of the Council, J. D. C. BOWENBY, Secretary.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 335, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. This great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or of any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

LA POLKA.—MRS. JAMES RAE, the First to introduce La Polka PERSONALLY from Paris, begs to announce that REUNIONS are held at her Residence on Monday and Friday evenings, for the exclusive practice of this interesting dance, as acquired by her in its purest style from that eminent Professor, M. CORALLI, file, and as danced by his distinguished pupils in the elite of Parisian society.—N.B. Mrs. Rae's Academy, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Mondays and Thursdays; and the Soirées Danantes, on Wednesday evenings, as usual, at her Residence, 50 A, Berners-street, Oxford street, where further particulars and terms can be ascertained.

TO THE MUSICAL WORLD.—THE CHIROGYMNAST is one of the most important inventions ever offered to the Amateurs of Music, abridging by two-thirds the time and application otherwise necessary for overcoming the difficulties of fingering all descriptions of Musical Instruments. This Instrument is very highly approved of by her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert, by the Institute of France; and by the first masters of the Piano, Organ, Harp, Flute, and Violin. It is adapted for the studies of pupils at the Royal Academies of Music in Europe; and is much patronised and much recommended by Messrs. Anderson, Dulcken, Pfeiffer; Messrs. Benedict, S. Bennett, de Berriot, Burgmüller, J. B. Cramer, Herz, Huxton, Kalkbrenner, Liszt, Moscheles, Nette, C. Reber, Camerini, Ch. Salaman, and S. Thalberg. May be had at Messrs. Moxon and Co., sole Manufacturers and Patentees, 87, Piccadilly (opposite Green Park), and all the principal (only) Music-sellers.

SHIRTS AND NEW ALBERT CRAVATS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand, (established 20 years,) solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Marsland's Patent Shirting, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wrists, the very best work, in the "Corazza" and other new styles, and are superior to what are usually sold for 5s. 6d. Also, all fine linen, 10s. 6d., usual price 13s. 6d. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight. One shilling sample to any post. Of the kingdom, upon receipt of a post-office order for the amount, with 1s. in addition as part payment of carriage. The new Albert Cravats are most fashionable, in rich silk, 4s. 6d., and rich satin, 5s. 6d.; plain black or fancy patterns, also long ones, to tie as Scarfs, 8s. 6d. Sent free, per post, on receiving the amount or patterns sent to select from. N.B. Outfits to all climates at the lowest wholesale prices.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Gaps, or Wires. Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marimoratum.—Messrs. LE DRAY and SON, STURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with the celebrated Mineral Marimoratum applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incurable Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, 45s. 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B. Removed from 60 Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

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TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A late MEMBER of the DAILY PRESS, who has for many years contributed to amuse and inform the PUBLIC, is now compelled to SOLICIT THEIR ASSISTANCE. In the summer of 1841, whilst in the country, reporting the Elections for the present Parliament, he was attacked by repeated colds, the weather being unseasonably severe and changeable. The result was the setting in of CONSUMPTION, which gradually fastened on him until he was obliged to resign his chief means of support in the summer of 1842. In 1844 he was obliged to throw up his minor engagements. Since his retirement he has gradually become more feeble. His savings, always kept down by his duty as the eldest son of a poor family, are exhausted; he has no wealthy friends. Perhaps, a few generous strangers will come forward and help to secure to him the means of procuring those comforts and medical aid which he may require during the short remainder of his days. Reference may be made by letter to the Editor of the Sun, 112, Strand, by whom any donation will be thankfully acknowledged. Sums already received.—From the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.P., £5; J. H. Smith, Esq., Thames Bank, £10; and 4s. from several anonymous contributors.

ILLUSTRATED BY LEECH.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE AND HUMORIST.

CONTAINS:—
1. Millicent, or Summer and Winter; a Love Story; by Mrs. Gore.—2. The Robertes on their Travels; by Mrs. Trollope.—3. The Beauty of Brighton; by John Poole, Esq.—4. The Bit of Refinement; by the author of "Peter Ruggins."—5. The Parle Fire; by Titmarsh.—6. More Reminiscences of the Late Prince of Wales.—7. Conclusion of the Story of Marianne Esterling; by the Medical Student.—8. On the Duplication of Man.—9. The II-Humorist, or Our Recantation.—10. Deceased People whom we Meet with daily; by Laman Blanchard, Esq.—11. Recreations in Natural History.—Elephants; Part II.—12. Lachrymose Writers; by Horace Smith, Esq.—13. Mrs. Hope, the Fortune Teller; by James Kenney, Esq.—14. The Polka.—15. The Gladness of May.—16. Why do the Flowers Bloom?—17. The New Spirit of the Age. &c. &c.
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THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON; and Stranger's Guide to the Art of Living, and Science of Enjoyment on £150 a Year. By FATHER NORTH.—London: HUGH CUNNINGHAM, 193, Strand, and all Booksellers in Town or Country.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE, for May, No. 5, price 2s. 6d., contains a Paper by C. Dickens, Esq.; The First Chapter of a New Novel, by the Editor; The Bridge of Sighs, a Poem; A Tale of Corfu, by R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; The Monster Telescope; The Two Nightingales, by C. Mackay, Esq.; The Force of Friendship; Gideon Shaddoe; A Marriage at Heliopolis; Review; Etched Thoughts, &c. &c. London: HARVEY RUSSELL, 356, Strand.

ADVICE on the CARE of the TEETH, and on the best means of RESTORING them when LOST. By EDWIN SAUNDERS, M.R.C.S., Lecturer on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth at St. Thomas's Hospital; Author of "The Teeth a Test of Age," &c.—HARVEY RUSSELL, 356, Strand; WARD and Co., Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

NEW WORK.—THE APPRENTICE AND TRADES' WEEKLY REGISTER, price 1d., contains a series of Essays on the Formation of Character, the Circle of the Sciences, Analysis of the Patents of the Week, articles on Architecture, Building, the Steam Engine, &c.; Proceedings of Scientific Societies, Notices of Contracts, and the whole news of the week in art and science. The work is beautifully illustrated, and is adapted to the perusal of all classes of society.—Office, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent garden. The Monthly Parts of SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

THE CELEBRATED POLKA GRATIS. Beautiful airs in the comic opera, "Elzer d'Amore," as Piano Solos; and to purchase this Number, the celebrated Polkas, entitled the PRAGUE POLKA and STYRIAN POLKA (the only ones really popular), will be given gratis. Postage free, by enclosing thirty stamps to the Editor, 23, Paternoster-row.—Simpkin and Co., 2, Tavistock-street, Covent garden. Complete Sets of "The Pianista" always ready.

SCHONBERG'S GERMAN CHAIN RULE; a Manual of Brief Commercial Arithmetic. The object is to reduce the Chain Rule to a general and intelligible shape, to explain its utility in reference to complicated calculations; all this is clearly and effectively accomplished by Mr. Schonberg.—Atlas. See also a critique in this journal, of Saturday, April 20. EFFINGHAM WILSON, 18, Bishopsgate Within; LONGMAN and Co.; and all Booksellers.

DR. J. JOHNSON'S TOUR IN IRELAND. A TOUR IN IRELAND; with Meditations and Reflections, By JAMES JOHNSON, M.D. Price 6s. 6d. Also, by the same Author, 1. CHANGE of AIR, or The Pursuit of Health. Fourth Edition. Price 9s. 2. PILGRIMAGES to the GERMAN SPAS. Price 9s. 3. ECONOMY OF HEALTH. Fourth Edition. Price 6s. 6d. 4. ESSAY on INDIGESTION. Tenth Edition. Price 6s. 6d. 5. EXCURSIONS to the ENGLISH SPAS. Price 5s. S. HIGLEY, 32, Fleet street.

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DR. CULVERWELL'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE." Elegant pocket edition, with engravings, price 1s.; by post 1s. 6d. **WHAT TO EAT—WHAT TO DRINK—HOW TO LIVE—WHAT TO AVOID;** with Hints about Air, Exercise, and Regimen; and Suggestions for the General Conduct of Life, whereby Immunity from Disease may be secured, and a healthy and happy Old Age attained. "Till, like ripe fruit, thou dropst, Or be with ease gather'd, not harshly pluck'd."—MILTON. SHERRWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row, and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

ALL THE SPRING FASHIONS for MAY, 1844; Six Plates, Five beautifully Coloured; will be published in the WORLD OF FASHION Monthly Magazine of the Courts of London and Paris, for the Month of MAY. The above Magazine will present a Gallery of Fashion and Embellishments. The May Number will be unparalleled for its Novelities in Fashions, containing all the London and Paris Fashions for the Season. No competition can reach the WORLD OF FASHION Magazine; all similar publications are mere trash. The Literature will consist of Tales, Romances, &c., by the most talented authors. Price TWO SHILLINGS. Published for the Proprietors, by JAMES JOHN ROGERS, No. 299, Strand, London; and may be had of all Booksellers and Dealers in Newspapers.

On the 1st of May, in 8vo., price 6s. No. 1 of **THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.** To be continued Quarterly. CONTENTS:—
I. Life and Discoveries of Bacon Cuvier.
II. Harris' Highlands of Ethiopia.
III. The Corn Laws.
IV. Memoirs of Mrs. Grant of Laggan.
V. The Crusades.
VI. Tractarian Poetry.
VII. Miss Bremer's Swedish Novels.
VIII. Christian Morals.
IX. Policy of Party.
X. Lord Jeffrey's Contributions to the Edinburgh Review.
Edinburgh: W. P. KENNEDY. London: HAMILTON ADAMS and Co. Dublin: W. CURRY and Co.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for MAY, 1844, price 1s. 6d., edited by DOUGLAS JERROLD, will be embellished with an Ornamental Border, designed by Kenny Meadows, and printed (in gold and scarlet) by W. Stevens. An Illuminated Title and Index to the 8 cond Volume will also be presented, and the contents will be illustrated with engravings from designs by Kenny Meadows, Hine, Henning, and others.

THE CHRONICLES OF CLOVERNOCK, by the EDITOR:—
I. The Hermit of Ballyfulla continues his walk up Velvet Path.
II. The Hermit relates a story of "The Legend of Noses, or the Old Maid's Green Handkerchief."

A Ramble in the Country. papers found in the possession of a Queenborough oyster-dredger. Thoughts about Secrets. A Gossip about the Thames. By Angus N. Postans. Resch. The Flower Girl; a Tale of the Metropolis. Sketches of Parisian Life—No. IV.—The Boys of Paris. By Mrs. Postans. The Levellers. Edited by Peter Cockerell. The Flower Girl; a Tale of the Metropolis. Assistant. By Miss Camilla Toulmin. May Day. An Election in the Good Old Times; from A Night among the Islands of the Rio Grande. Poetry, Reviews, &c. Office, 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street. Sold by all Booksellers.

A FACT.—MECHI'S MAGIC STROP is known to have sharpened razors when all other means had failed. Those who doubt it can ask their friends; and if they purchase, and are not satisfied, may have their money returned. They are cheap—2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and the very large sizes, 5s., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. each. The Magic Paste is 6d. and 1s. per cake. Observe the address, 4, Leadenhall-street, London.

UNDER the especial patronage of HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Sophia, Duchess of Kent, Duchess of Cambridge, and all the Nobility: ARNOLD'S IMPERIAL CREAM, for strengthening, preserving, and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR. It eradicates the dandruff, prevents the hair from changing colour, and will positively promote its growth, if a single root remains.—Prepared only by the Inventor, THOMAS ARNOLD, Hair Cutter and Perfumer in Ordinary to Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family; sold at the Depot, 20, High-street, Kensington, wholesale and retail, in Pots, price 8s. 6d. each, with a Treatise on the Hair inclosed, and by most Perfumers, Hair Dressers, and Medicine-vendors.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Acts, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, prepaid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

FINE Old GIN, 26s. per dozen; Old Pale COGNAC BRANDY, 72s. per dozen; Marschino and Curacao, 12s. per bottle. Also, just received Russian Kilo Stomelin, Myntone Tongue, and Brunswick Sausages; Jaridie's A'laile; Westphalia Hams, 9d. per lb.; and new Gruyere Cheese, 1s. 6d. per lb. At R. HALL'S Foreign Warehouse, 63, South Audley street, Grosvenor-square; facing the Chapel.

MR. CARSTAIRS, of 81, Lombard-street, city, the only possessor of any national system of writing, gives LESSONS to ladies and gentlemen, by which their writing, (however imperfect) can be improved rapidly into a fine and beautiful style. He also instructs, in a short time, a perfect knowledge of arithmetic, book-keeping by single and double entry, &c. Families attended at their own residences.

POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers of all the best descriptions of Hosiery as to elasticity and durability, have introduced ELASTIC GAITERS for ladies, peculiarly neat and convenient in their use, of materials and textures applicable for all seasons, suitable for home, the carriage, promenade, or equestrian wear. Can be forwarded in a letter.—4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

REDUCED FARES.—GRAVESEND, calling at Rosherville—EAGLE and FALCON Steam packets from Hungerford Market Pier, at 9 and 11 o'clock precisely; London-bridge Wharf, 2 past 9, and 2 past 11; Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, at 12. Returning from Town Pier, Gravesend, and Rosherville Pier, at 2 past 4, and 2 past 6, for Blackwall, London bridge, and Hungerford.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted, a well-educated Youth as an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING and STATIONERY BUSINESS, in a market town in the West of England; he will be treated in every respect as one of the family. Premium not so much an object as a youth of respectable connections, and a member of the Church of England.—Address J. W. H., Post-office, Blandford, Dorset.

IMPROVED AIR CANES.—A most extensive variety of these portable and interesting weapons, of every size in bulk and bore, just finished by REILLY, JUN., for rook, rabbit, and water-fowl shooting, with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c. Letters need only state the sports they are required for to insure receiving suitable sizes. Trial on the Premises.—REILLY, Gun Maker, 316, Holborn, near Chancery lane.

MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of removing all dirt and noise, the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives insure universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 15s., may be seen and tried at the office, 14, George street, Adelphi.

NOT ONLY BRANDY, decidedly the best in London, at 18s. per Imperial Gallon, but every denomination of pure and wholesome SPIRITS, in large or small quantities, are forwarded to all parts of the country (without the intervention of agents), direct from the Establishment. Samples may be freely tasted at our Counting-house; and orders or inquiries, by post, will claim instant attention. HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn-bars.

IRONMONGERY at WHOLESALE PRICES.—The advantages to purchasers about to furnish will be fully realised by visiting the Pankhamban Iron Works, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be viewed the most extensive stock in the kingdom. Drawing-rooms and parlour-stoves, kitchen-ranges, fenders, fire-irons, cooking-utensils, japanned ware, German silver and plated goods, with the lowest price affixed to each article, for cash.—THORPE, FALLOWS, and CO., 58, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE. The Economical Patent Thermo Stove is in daily operation.

INVALIDS AND CHILDREN.

INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS, on every plan, studios of comfort to Invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds, new and second-hand, may now be had on sale or hire, at greatly reduced prices. Children's Carriages, light, strong, easy, and safe; so perfectly secure that children may be entrusted to the most careless with impunity; now in use from the palace to the cottage. A great collection of all kinds of Children's Carriages, at very low prices. TOWN'S Manufacturing, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—2s. for a Card Plate Engraved to any Pattern, and in the best manner; handsome Blotting-cases, 1s. each; ditto, with lock, 1s. 6d.; best Sealing-wax, ten sticks, 1s.; Note paper, from 3d. per quire; Letter, from 3d.; Post-Office Paper, from 1s. 9d.; packet of five quires; Magnam Bonum Pens, 6d. per dozen, with holder; 100 Cards printed from Plate, 2s.; Fancy Wafers, 3d. per box; Motto Wafers, 2d. per box; every other article lower than any house in the trade; compare the prices—at ARNOLD'S, 21, Piccadilly. Goods sent any distance.—Please observe, 21.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS.—The above sum is required on Security for 12 months. The Lender, or a Respectable Nominer, without Children, may be accommodated gratuitously with a well-furnished Sleeping and Sitting Room, with attendance, during the Summer months, or longer, if desired, in the house of the Advertiser, situate in the most preferable vicinity of Gravesend, and within two hours of London, to which there is now uninterrupted access from six in the morning to nine at night. References as to respectability will be exchanged. Letters of inquiry addressed, pre-paid, to A. L. M., care of Mr. Kirby, 291, Strand, will be forwarded and promptly attended to.

THE AMERICAN ROCKING CHAIR.—None are genuine unless they have Luck, Kent, and Cumming printed on the bottom. This Chair, so much admired by all who have visited America for the remarkable ease, pleasure, and comfort which it affords, is just imported, and for sale at the extensive Carpet and Upholstery Establishments of LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, No. 4, Regent-street; Carpenter's Hall, 68, London-wall; and WILLIAM CUMMING and Co., 98 Harrow-garden. It is asserted with confidence that there is no piece of furniture in use in civilised society more sought after, and approved of when known. The price is 25s., with a liberal discount to the trade. Stout persons and invalids will find these Chairs invaluable.

ALFRED LINDOP'S STANDARD PENS are confidently recommended for commercial purposes generally, and to all who require a durable Steel Pen, being manufactured of the finest quality of Metal, and finished with the utmost care, combining a moderate but extremely pleasant flexibility, with a perfect regularity of point, and are thereby adapted to the most fluent and rapid style of penmanship. Price, in boxes of twelve dozen, 3s. 6d.; and in small boxes for the pocket, containing one dozen, 4s. each. Please observe every Pen is stamped "Alfred Lindop, Standard Pen, London," as all others are genuine. Sold, wholesale only, by Alfred Lindop, 19, Cannon street, London; and may be had of any respectable Stationer in the kingdom.

TO LADIES. 26, Warwick-st., Regent-st.

GRAFFTEY'S BALMA POMPEIANA, price 2s. 6d., for Strengthening and Renewing the Hair, of unequalled efficacy. GRAFFTEY'S POMPEIAN HAIR DYE is the only certain and innocent article for changing Red or Grey Hair to a permanent natural and beautiful Brown or Black, without staining the skin. Price 5s. 6d. GRAFFTEY'S DEPILRATORY, warranted to remove superfluous Hair in a few minutes, without risk. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers, or as above, or by Post.

SHAVING.—WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!—The EUXESIS, for SHAVING without the use of Soap or Water, with greater comfort, and in much less time than is usually required.—Noblemen and Gentlemen who have skin of thin texture, and suffer from irritation caused by soap and the friction of the razor, will be most agreeably surprised at the absence of these inconveniences in the use of the EUXESIS; for its peculiar property is to leave the face beautifully smooth and soft, and more capable of resisting the effects of sudden transitions from heat to cold, experienced in a variable climate like our own. The EUXESIS may be safely used at sea, in the East or West Indies, and all the Colonies, as climate will not deteriorate its qualities, or time depreciate its value. Sold in bottles, at 1s. 6d. each, by the Inventor and Proprietor, S. LLOYD, Perfumer, 1, Foubert's place, Regent-street.

MONEY.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION of £70,170 sterling, authorised and guaranteed by His Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria. The next drawing of thirty-five series, containing 700 bonds, each of which must obtain one of the 700 Prizes of £23,000, £5000, &c., the lowest £50, will take place at Vienna, on the 1st of June next, and be paid in British money. A few Series tickets, £23 each, fifth 12s. (six Tickets £135), with Prospectus, may be had of Messrs. F. E. Fuld and Co., Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfurt, or by enclosing a post-office order to their office, 26, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London. Government lists of the drawing will be sent to each purchaser. In the fortunate series sold by Messrs. F. E. Fuld and Co. in the last lot, the Capital Prize of £73,000 was drawn; also prizes of £15,000, £200, £100, £100, £80, &c. Removed from 25, Villiers-street.—Office hours from twelve to three.

CITY of LONDON FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 52, King William street, London-bridge.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS, Tailors, &c. (late J. Albert) respectfully invite gentlemen and families to view one of the largest and best assorted Stocks in London of superior cloths, cassimeres, and waistcoats of the most novel designs, cachemettes for summer coats, &c., &c., for the present season. The style of cut and make of every garment are guaranteed equal to the first and most expensive houses at the West End, and for Cash payment, a saving of 40 per cent. will be effected, and will be found to the wearer much cheaper than the inferior garments made up by puffing slopellers and hosiars at prices to astound and delude the public, which description of goods are entirely excluded from this Establishment.—52, King William-street, City. Established 1818.

SUPERIOR LOOKING GLASSES and Splendid Gilt PICTURE FRAMES.—CHARLES McLEAN, 78, Fleet-street respectfully informs the trade, artists, and the public, that they can supply with LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, and CORNICES, of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto attempted.—May be had gratis, and sent free of post to any part of the kingdom, large Sheets of Drawings, representing the exact patterns and prices of 100 different sized picture frames, and 120 looking glasses, and 50 cornices, elegantly ornamented with designs made expressly for this manufactory. The trade supplied with frames in the compo Fancy wood frames and mouldings, and room borderings. Old frames repaired and regilt. Glasses re-silvered. 30,000 frames kept seasoned for immediate delivery. All goods not approved of in three months taken back and money returned.

IMPORTANT.—IMPORTANT SALE of a MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of WOOLLEN CLOTHS KERSEYMERE, &c.—GAINES and CO., 47, LUDGATE HILL, two doors from Farringdon-street, have to announce the purchase of the fourth Manufacturer's Stock since January, 1844. The present is that of Mr. Harris of North Brixley, Gloucestershire, declining business. The advantage to this concern in buying so many Stocks, by which the trade is rapidly increasing, arises not alone from the command of capital, but from the result of connexion and experience as wholesale buyers for 25 years. As a proof, few Stocks change hands in a legitimate way without being first offered to this concern, and when declined, it is from the fact of their being inferior in quality or dear. The present fortunate purchase is the entire Stock of Mr. Harris, a well-known first-rate maker, and is worthy the attention of Woollen Drapers, Tailors, and Buyers of Cloth generally, both as to quality and price. Tailors requiring cuts for ready money, will be served on the most reasonable terms, participating in the great advantages of Stocks bought of Assignees, Manufacturers, and Agents for ready cash.—47, Ludgate-hill, London.

DOVER LONDON HOTEL.—The nearest Hotel to the RAILWAY TERMINUS, adjoining the Steam-packet Quay, near the Custom House and Alien Office.—Luggage shipped free of any expense.—Charges very moderate.

HYDROPATHY.—The Spacious HOUSE at SYDNEY GARDENS, BATH, continues OPEN for the reception of PATIENTS, either upon the Establishment, or in private apartments (of the first class), or as Out Patients.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1819, at 53, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their list of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-five years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are effectually prevented and removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or inwardly, without uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, Wholesale-Depot, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

ACCORDIONS.—M. REISNER (the Original Manufacturer from Paris), 10, Lowther Arcade, Strand, has just received a very large assortment of these beautiful instruments; also, a selection of his new improved BULCET ACCORDIONS, which surpass, in sweetness of tone, any that have ever been imported into this country. M. R. begs to say that at his establishment the best Accordions can be obtained, and cheaper than at any other house in London.—Accordions repaired.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still selling Six Pounds of good sound Black Tea for 17s.; Six Pounds of Young Hyson for One Sovereign; and Six Pounds of Ceylon Coffee for 6s. The general impression that the markets had seen the lowest point has been verified by the late transactions, and consequently the public can be supplied but for a short time longer at the above quotations. Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

BONDS PERMANENT MARKING INK, requiring no preparation, for Writing Initials, Names, or Ciphers upon Linen, &c., for the purpose of identity, and security against loss or mistake. This original production is allowed to be the only article similarly used, the mark of which does not run in the wash, and which has given general satisfaction for its fixity and neatness of impression.—Prepared by the Inventor, JOHN BOND, Chemist, 23, Long-lane, West Smithfield, and sold by most Stationers' &c. Price 1s. a bottle.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY DISTILLERY, 7, Smithfield-bars. Their PATENT pale and coloured BRANDY possesses the essential properties of the finest Cognac, at half the cost, and is prescribed in preference, by the highest medical authorities, at the principal hospitals, the Westminster, St. George's, Guy's, &c. Price, for not less than two gallons, in jars at 18s. per gallon; and in bottles at 20s., bottles included; secured by the patent metallic capsules, embossed "Betts and Co., 7, Smithfield bars."

CHOICE FLOWERS and PLANTS in POTS.—HUMPHREY'S INODOUROUS SOLUBLE COMPOUND.—Condensed fertilizing agents of great power are here combined, so that a few grains of the Powder occasionally dissolved in the water used with Plants are sufficient to produce a vigorous growth and splendid Flowers. Highly effective with Cucumbers; see "Gardeners' Chronicle." Sold in Bottles 1s. 9d. each, by the leading Druggists and Seedsmen in Town and Country. Agents, Davy, Macmurdo and Co., 100, Upper Thames-street, London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are Four and a Half Guinea, Six, and Eight Guinea each; or, in Gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 Guinea each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT WATERPROOF PROCKS for the present season.—An extensive Variety of the above in NEW and greatly improved materials (in lieu of the unsightly rubbish made by Slopellers), now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation. FIRST-RATE CLOTHING of every description, upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 59, CORNHILL (north side).

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. lot or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Turcs, Watered or plain Dupces, and Widows' Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeus Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy mourning silks of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head dresses, bugle berries, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford-street.—W. C. JAY, and Co.

EXTRACT FROM OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK for 1844.—MAY.—CARE OF HEALTH.—The human frame often suffers greatly during this season, the hurtful influence of which is assisted by the premature adoption of the dress of summer. Those on whom the blight of consumption has fallen, frequently sink under it about this period, though the disease had commenced its ravages many weeks or months anterior to its fatal close. All unnecessary exposure on the part of such delicate persons to the morning and evening chills, should be carefully avoided. Also, the full and plethoric will be benefited by the use of cooling medicines, as PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and very temperate diet; as a tendency of blood to the head is not uncommon among such, giving rise to apoplexy, and other fatal diseases of the brain. Young and stout persons even require some cooling purgative, as PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which will loosen the bowels of the skin, and perfectly cleanse the system.—PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.—Sold in boxes, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family packets, 11s. each.

ROYAL FARMERS' and GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, and HAIL-STORM INSURANCE INSTITUTION. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. CAPITAL, £500,000. OFFICES, STRAND, LONDON. HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Earl Ducie
Duke of Bedford	Viscount Torrington
Earl of Stamford and Warrington	Viscount Camperdown
Earl of Stair	Lord Rayleigh
Earl Howe	Lord Feversham
Earl of Strathmore	Lord Stanley, M.P.

And 76 other Members of Parliament and Gentlemen.

HAIL-STORM DEPARTMENT.

ADVANTAGES OF INSURING IN THIS OFFICE.

An actually subscribed Capital of £500,000, secured by 1,963 shareholders, whose names and addresses are enrolled according to Act of Parliament.

Insurances effected in one sum.

Division of profits amongst the insured every third year.

All losses, whether total or partial, paid in full, as soon after the occurrence as the valuation can be completed.

No average clause, so that the sufferer will be certain of receiving the full amount of his loss, to be settled as in the case of loss by fire.

Premium Sixpence per Acre for Wheat, Barley, and Peas; Fourpence for Oats, Beans, Turnips, and Potatoes.

Glass in hothouses, greenhouses, or private houses, 20s. per cent.

The surplus profits, after paying an annual dividend of 4 per cent. to the shareholders, and providing for a reserved fund, will be divided every third year between the shareholders and the insured.

The Directors of this Institution by no means wish to interfere with any other Office; but, as the General Hail-storm Insurance Institution, Norwich, has announced rates lower even than those charged by this Institution last year, they do not feel that they are going too far in calling public attention to the comparative positions of both Offices.

ROYAL FARMERS' and GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, and HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY. GENERAL HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY, FANT, NORWICH. (Not the Norwich Union Insurance Office.)

Empowered by special Act of Parliament.	No Act of Parliament.
Subscribed capital, £500,000.	Nominal capital, £100,000.
Number of shareholders, registered, 1963 with names and addresses, according to Act of Parliament.	Number of shareholders, not announced.
Four years' experience.	Query, what number, their names, and addresses?
Rates based upon the above-mentioned experience, but, if found too high, a return will be made every third year.	No experience.
Full liability to the extent of £500,000.	Rates not founded on experience, and too low to meet losses on an average of seasons.

Power given by the Act of Parliament by which parties insured may sue the Company, in the name of the Managing Director, Secretary, or any one of the Directors.

Shareholders, if sued, can recover contributions from their co-Shareholders.

Purchasers of Shares are individually liable to the £100,000, and if sued, have no power to recover contributions from their co-Shareholders. ANY CLAUSE INTRODUCED INTO A POLICY TO LIMIT LIABILITY, IS INVALID unless the Company is empowered by Act of Parliament, giving Shareholders the power of obtaining contributions from their co-Shareholders.

Detailed Prospectuses may be obtained at the office, or will be forwarded, post-free, upon application.

The usual commission to Solicitors.

Agents are appointed in all the Principal Towns in the Kingdom.

W. BHAU, Managing Director.

ROSHERVILLE, near GRAVESEND.—These beautiful GARDENS are now OPEN DAILY for the Season. Admission, 6d.

ALE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Mal' and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palates will be sure to appreciate. Sold in Casks, of 18 and 9 gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town, carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Bull Brewery Office, No. 20, Philpot-lane, City.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.—Live Game, of every description; Gold, Silver, White, Pied, and common Game Pheasants; for Aviaries; Wild Dittos, for Preserves; Partridges, and great variety of Aquatic Fowl, plumed and domesticated; Useful and Ornamental Poultry; Eggs of the above-mentioned. And 3, Half-Moon Passage, Gracechurch-street.

TO INVALIDS and Others.—A Medical Practitioner, having a larger house than his family requires, is willing to accommodate a LADY or GENTLEMAN who may desire change of air, with or without Medical Treatment. A person mentally afflicted would not be objected to. The situation is healthy, and within easy drive of the Railroad Station. For cards of address, apply (if by letter, prepaid) to Mr. TAYLOR, Chemist, Newport Pagell, Bucks; or F. W. MOUNT, Esq., 30, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bunges, has, by new and great improvements, become a pure, indestructible, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the convenience which they now have of fine Cork, has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECATON'S STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 23, York-street, Manchester.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, Inventors and Patentees of the Flexible Velvet Hat.—The general complaint made by gentlemen of the hardness to the head of ordinary hats, and the difficulty of sitting down with comfort, has induced the proprietors to turn their attention to remedy these objections. From the construction of the Patent Flexible Hats, the unpleasant pressure on the forehead is entirely removed; and, by their extreme elasticity, they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, moreover, being ventilated, is an additional advantage. For Ladies' Riding Hats they will be found not only light and elastic, but will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort.—To be had only of the Patentees, Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street; and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

SPRING.—The prevalence of cutaneous visitations at this period of the year indicates the necessity of preserving the Skin in a pure and healthy state, so that its functions may be duly performed. The high and universal celebrity which ROWLAND'S KALYDOR continues to maintain as an active yet mild and soothing extirpator of all impurities of the skin, is during the period of Spring more plausibly evinced. This preparation, eminently BALSAMIC, RESTORATIVE, and INVIGORATING, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in removing all impurities and discolorations; and in promoting a healthy freshness and transparency to the skin and complexion. Its universally great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled Shopkeepers, who give the title of "GENUINE" KALYDOR to compounds of their own manufacture, of the most deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the wrapper.—All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

PLATE.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London. The best wrought Fiddle-pattern Spoons and Forks, at 7s. 2d. per ounce.

		Fiddle Pattern.		Classic do.	
		oz. s. d.	oz. s. d.	oz. s. d.	oz. s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30 at 7 2	15 0	12 Table Spoons	30 at 7 6	15 0
12 Dessert Spoons	20 7 2	10 15 0	12 Dessert Spoons	20 7 6	10 15 0
12 Table Forks	30 7 2	10 15 0	12 Table Forks	30 7 6	10 15 0
12 Dessert Forks	20 7 2	7 3 4	12 Dessert Forks	20 7 6	7 3 4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 7 2	3 11 8	2 Gravy Spoons	10 7 6	3 11 8
1 Soup Ladle	10 7 2	3 11 8	1 Soup Ladle	10 7 6	3 11 8
4 Sauce Ladles	10 7 2	3 11 8	4 Sauce Ladles	10 7 6	3 11 8
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)	10 7 2	3 11 8	4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)	10 7 6	3 11 8
1 Fish Slice	10 7 2	3 11 8	1 Fish Slice	10 7 6	3 11 8
12 Tea Spoons	10 7 2	3 11 8	12 Tea Spoons	10 7 6	3 11 8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs (strong)	10 7 2	3 11 8	1 Pair Sugar Tongs (strong)	10 7 6	3 11 8

The Classic is a new Pattern, much admired for its simple elegance.—Pattern Spoons can be sent into the country.

FIDDLE and PRINCE ALBERT'S PATTERN PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle-pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; the Prince Albert's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The articles may be had, lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce.

		Fiddle Pattern.		Prince Albert's, oz. s. d.	
		oz. s. d.	oz. s. d.	oz. s. d.	oz. s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30 at 7 2	15 0	12 Table Spoons	30 at 7 6	15 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 7 2	10 15 0	12 Dessert ditto	20 7 6	10 15 0
12 Table Forks	30 7 2	10 15 0	12 Table Forks	30 7 6	10 15 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 7 2	7 3 4	12 Dessert ditto	20 7 6	7 3 4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 7 2	3 11 8	2 Gravy Spoons	10 7 6	3 11 8
1 Soup Ladle	10 7 2	3 11 8	1 Soup Ladle	10 7 6	3 11 8
4 Sauce ditto	10 7 2	3 11 8	4 Sauce ditto	10 7 6	3 11 8
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)	10 7 2	3 11 8	4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)	10 7 6	3 11 8
1 Fish Slice	10 7 2	3 11 8	1 Fish Slice	10 7 6	3 11 8
12 Tea Spoons	10 7 2	3 11 8	12 Tea Spoons	10 7 6	3 11 8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	10 7 2	3 11 8	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	10 7 6	3 11 8

Messrs. Savory and Sons recommend the Prince Albert's Pattern; it is very novel, and an unexampled beauty.

LIGHT HOUSE, 201, STRAND.—Families purchasing any description of instantaneous light should be careful to observe that the name of S. JONES, Light House, 201, Strand, is affixed, without which a spurious and dangerous article is likely to be substituted. The following is a list of a few inventions, and the sole manufacture of this establishment—PROMETHEANS, the only certain light, and will keep in any climate; VESTAS, a wax match, burns a considerable time, and is useful for sealing letters, &c.; LUCIFERS, the only safe friction light; CONGRUUES, made of superior quality, for respectable families, and in good strong boxes; FUSEES, and every other light of slow combustion for lighting cigars; PORTABLE COOKING APPARATUS, condensed in the smallest possible space with which a dinner complete may be cooked without a fire in a very short time, and at the cost of a penny, adapted and invented for Gentlemen going to India, Ceylon, and the East, and for Families residing in Chambers, Travellers, &c. &c. THE CONJURER, OR PORTABLE KITCHEN, by means of which a quart of water may be boiled, or a steak or chop cooked in ten minutes. IMPROVED PERIPURIST, or PORTABLE KITCHEN, that will at one time boil a dinner, stew, steam and fry with charcoal at the expense of 1d. BACHELOR'S DESPATCH, by means of which a dinner may be cooked, or water boiled, with brown paper or charcoal. ETNAS, for boiling half a pint of water in three minutes and a half. In cases of attack of spasms, where a cup of tea is required, it will be produced in three minutes without smoke or smell. THE TURK, or PATENT SELF-SELECTING COFFEE POT, which boils its own water, and by its own action converts that water into delicious Coffee of superior flavour and strength, with one-third less Coffee than by any other means invented, and as fine as wine. THE HYDRO-PNEUMATIC LAMP, for producing instant light simply by touching a spring. These lamps are both elegant and useful. THE NEW PHILOSOPHICAL PASTILE, for perfuming Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, or Bedrooms, either with Eau de Cologne, or Lavender Water, &c., at the expense of one penny per hour. Gordon Kettles and Lamps, with incombustible wicks, Indian Portable Kitchens, Fire Boxes and Floating Lights of every description. Sole Manufacturers of the Double Inodorious Naphtha.—Families and the Trade supplied.

THE SONG OF THE "SUIT."

Attend to my ditty! attend, every one!
For I owe my existence to MOSES and SON.
I am view'd as the very "perfection of dress,"
And wherever I go I am met with success.
My fashion and elegance none will dispute,
But all have pronounced me "a beautiful suit."
The manner I sit round the waist and the shoulders,
Is certain to e-privatise all the beholders.
And many exclaim, while the eye is thus won—
"I'll swear that's a suit from E. MOSES and SON."
The cut of my trousers, my coat, and my vest,
Is acknowledged by all to be really the best.
If I pass thro' the City or go to the play,
Admiring thousands my beauty survey.
But while my choice costume delights all who view,
I am equally fond of utility too.
My cloth, closely woven, and neatly design'd,
Obtains the approval of every one's mind.
Tho' soak'd with the rain or crops or burned with the sun,
You never will find any injury done.
Then what is my price? when you see it below,
You will think I am making mistakes—but no!
As sure as you live, what is stated is done,
At the glorious market of MOSES and SON.



MADLE. CARLOTTA GRISI AND M. FERROT, IN THE POLKA, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE FOURTH POLKA BY JULLIEN.

Composed on National Bohemian and Hungarian Melodies.

Scherzando. $\frac{2}{4}$ p Take the movement not so fast as the galop.

ALLEGRO
NON
TROPPO.

TRIO. ff

D.C.